THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1968 — *An International Daily Newspaper* — VOL. 60, NO. 202 TWO SECTIONS — EASTERN EDITION ★ 10c

FOCUS on sports

What's ahead . . .

Owners must pay for play. America's professional sportsmen are pushing this message. And further strike threats can be expected.

The recent owners-players hassle in the National Football League over pensions, minimum salaries, and exhibition-game payments has set the stage for similar demands by athletes in other major sports in the United States.

Major-league baseball players are known to be compiling a list of grievances about travel, lengthy schedules, and inevitably, pay. In particular, an argument appears to be building over next year's proposed 162-game schedule and pre-World Series division playoffs. The ballplayers want a return to the 154-game slate.

Next in line outside management's door are the National Hockey League and National Basketball Association players. The NBA players will press for a pension plan. The skaters will demand that their pension plan operate on a noncontributory basis.

⊕

A last line of resistance to the wheel may be crumbling. Professional golfers may soon be off their feet and riding down the fairways.

The popular golf car is seen in growing numbers around the lush country clubs. It is speeding up play and providing transport for senior players who might otherwise give up the game.

Now the buggy is spreading to tournament play. This past week in the Georgia Amateur Championship at Macon the motorized three-wheelers were given the green light despite protest from confirmed walkers.

It looks like the coming thing in tournament golf. Maybe they will put asterisks in the record book to distinguish riders from the real McCoy—the walkers.

⊕

Open tennis may foreshadow the end of professional tennis troupes.

In the past when top-flight amateurs have turned pro they have tended to drop into obscurity. No longer eligible for the headline-catching tournaments such as Wimbledon and Forest Hills, they have needed promoters to guarantee their financial well-being. Hence the importance of such organizations as the National Tennis League and World Championship Tennis, Inc.

Now, open tennis has thrust the professionals back into the limelight. And, having seen the success of the open events already held, more sponsors are likely to be forthcoming with prize money.

When that happens, the professionals should be able to earn enough from their winnings to drop reliance on a middle man.

⊕

The 1968 baseball season could turn out to be one of the greatest in the history of major-league pitching—and one of the dullest for the crowds.

Tom Phoebus of Baltimore and Jim Hunter of Oakland have each thrown no-hitters. Hunter's was a perfect no-men-on-base effort. Don Drysdale of Los Angeles set a new consecutive scoreless innings record of 58.

The National League reached a high point with 164 shutouts back in 1908 and the American League has a record 153 in 1967. But both leagues had passed the 100 mark as this '68 campaign moved into its second half.

Trends . . .

"Carom" is caroming in.

This modified version of billards is expected to become very popular. With its table only about half the size of its regulation predecessor, the new game is particularly attractive to apartment dwellers.

And at least one leading manufacturer now is producing a hard convertible top and adjustable legs so that the piece of game furniture can be transformed into a dining or utility table.

As for the game itself, carom advocates say it demands all the skill of billiards with even more emphasis on defensive and positional play.

⊕

While much of the Northern Hemisphere swelters under summer's sun, more and more well-wrapped people are skiing on the snow slopes "down under." The boom presently is rolling across Australia and New Zealand as thousands of North American and European skiers head south to join local enthusiasts.

The once inaccessible snow-covered mountains of the southeast have been slow in developing. But now lift facilities, tourist accommodations, and swifter international travel are beginning to catch up with the June-to-October demand. Travel men reckon the pace of commercial development in the sprawling snowfields of Australia and New Zealand will triple in the next few years.

Where to look

Arts	4	Movie Guide	6
Business	10	Sports	7
Editorials	14	The Home Forum	8
Family Features	13	Women Today	6

Associated Press Wirephotos

Portentous huddles: Volpe and Reagan, Love and Rockefeller, at the National Governors' Conference

Open GOP convention possible

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati

The prospect of an open Republican convention now has become an emerging possibility. Not a probability. To describe it in such terms would go beyond the facts. But, quite suddenly, the certainty of a Nixon candidacy on the first ballot, has lessened. Gov. Ronald Reagan is on the rise. Mr. Nixon says he is anxious about Mr. Reagan.

There are signs here at the governors' conference of jitters in the Nixon camp. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has a new bounce in his steps. He tells reporters here that he is certain now that Mr. Nixon can be stopped, and that he, eventually, will get the nomination. But Governor Rockefeller, too, is looking to Governor Reagan for a leg up.

The new element is really Ronald Reagan. Governor Reagan and the new polls showing that Mr. Nixon cannot beat Hubert H. Humphrey. The delegates are hungry for a winner. Certainly, Governor Rockefeller can win, if the polls are to be believed. But the edgy delegates are looking next to Governor Reagan. That's the fresh, new face many would like to have on the ticket. Particularly delegates in the South would like it.

New attitude emerges

Thus, the boom for Governor Reagan is on. It may explode with a small pop before it makes much headway. But the Reagan people, the Nixon people, and the Rockefeller people are all strongly represented here at the National Governors' Conference. And the reports from within all these camps reflect the emergence of a brand new attitude: new anxiety on the Nixon side and new hope on the Reagan and Rockefeller sides.

Three weeks ago the Nixon aides were talking as though the game was over. The nomination was theirs. Just last week they issued a request that newspapers report to them now on their plans for manning the Nixon presidential campaign after the conventions.

This complete, unclouded Nixon confidence now has evaporated. First-ballot-victory talk now is hard to find among the Nixon people. Instead they will talk about "delegate reserves" and "delegate residual plans." They are beginning to wonder whether their candidate might be stopped just short of victory.

Stop-Nixon move under way

They know that Mr. Nixon cannot be stopped for very long before he starts to lose ground. And a candidate who started to lose convention votes never won a GOP presidential nomination in Republican Party history.

A stop-Nixon move is at work here among the Republican governors. In quiet discussions among themselves they are expressing concern over Mr. Nixon's sagging showings at the polls. The governors, or at least most of them, would prefer to go with Mr. Rockefeller now. But they may do nothing here in this direction except to fan the fires that may, in the end, consume the Nixon presidential drive: Their very conversations about a "fading Nixon" or a "Nixon that can't win" have a tendency to undermine the Nixon campaign effort.

The Republican governors are restless. This restlessness will be felt all the way back to the county chairman and the delegates in the 26 states from which they come.

Thus, for the first time, there is a prospect that the Republican convention might possibly become the scene of a tugging and pulling in which the end may not be in sight until after several ballots. It is an exciting prospect, even though, at this point, the possibility is still slight.

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

Barak retrial rakes up past

Associated Press

Rudolf Barak
Rehabilitation opens Pandora's box

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

It must have been a strange role for the hefty, square-jawed man who faced the judge in Pankrac court. Or rather, it was a rerun of a strange role for this former Minister of the Interior who was himself sentenced to 15 years in prison in 1962.

The ghosts of the Stalinist past hovered in the air in the no-nonsense brown and beige courtroom where so many ardent Communists were condemned, to their be-

★ Please turn to Page 2

Moscow's dilemma

Czech reforms could transform Soviet Union and East Europe bloc

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever the outcome of the confrontation between Moscow and Prague, the Czechoslovakian reformation marks the beginning of a long-expected change in the Soviet bloc.

Orthodox Communist thinking has been challenged. The social and political structures of the Soviet Union and its client states will be tested and are certain to undergo a transformation.

It may be a decade or more until the new features of communism take shape. Whether or not the Soviets foist a regime of their choosing on the rebellious Czechs, a permanent return to the contours of the Stalin state is out of the question. As in the days of Czech reformer Jan Hus, more than 500 years ago. Prague has started a reformation movement which cannot be stopped.

The Soviets are well aware that the trouble they had with their students in 1956, when their tanks crashed into rebellious Budapest, will be dwarfed if military force is used against Prague. Their intellectuals have sounded a warning:

"Today the key to a progressive transformation of the [Stalinist] state system in the interest of mankind lies in intellectual freedom. This has been understood especially in Czechoslovakia, and we, doubtlessly, must support Czechoslovakia's bold initiative, which is of great value for the fate of socialism and all mankind, by political and economic means."

Thus noted Soviet nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, a full member of his country's Academy of Sciences, bearer of the Order of Lenin and recipient of a Stalin prize, in a 10,000-word essay on "Progress, Peaceful Coexistence, and Intellectual Freedom."

Dr. Sakharov's essay was completed in

★ Please turn to Page 11

By Herman Mathesy, staff photographer

Said the candidate of the voter: 'He loves me, he . . .'

Inside today

North Korea expands worldwide diplomacy

Communist North Korea appears to have mounted a vigorous diplomatic offensive around the world. Kim Il Sung has sent his diplomats to Iraq, Yemen, the U.A.R., and Tanzania, seeking to downgrade South Korea.

Details: Page 2

More people in salons than on Paris streets

Two important shows have opened the French fall couture collections. Patricia Shelton reports that both Louis Feraud and Philippe Venet came on strong in circles and color.

Details: Page 11

New theory on nature of organic life

Natural scientists once thought organic life was so unlikely it could arise only after billions of years of slow evolution. Now they believe its appearance would be fast and virtually inevitable on any favorable planet. This, the first of two articles, reports the change in viewpoint.

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

A decade of discovery has forced scientists to take a new view of the fundamental nature of organic life.

Once, they marveled that anything so materially complex could arise from simple chemicals. Only chance and infrequent changes, taking place over billions of years, would allow this to happen, they thought.

Now they know better. In standing in awe of biochemistry, they were, to quote Dr. Richard Lemmon, "being amazed at the inevitable, at the way things naturally are."

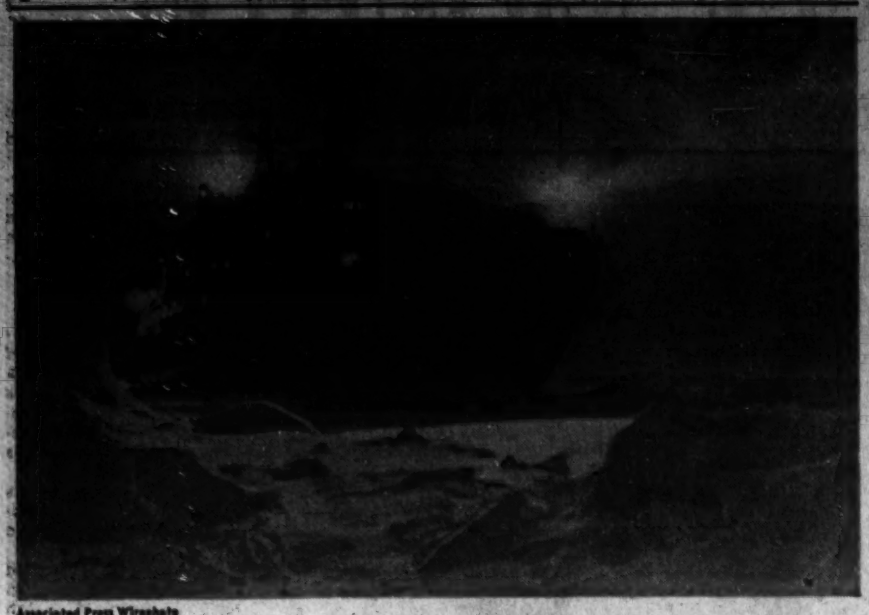
Earth chemicals analyzed

Like others who study the origin of earthly life, the University of California chemist bases his view on laboratory experience as well as on theory. He and others have found how some natural materials, such as a clay, may act as catalysts to speed the buildup of complex organic molecules from simpler forms. They have seen how these complicated molecules naturally take the shapes they need for life processes.

A protein molecule, for example, is a long chain of thousands of subunits called amino acids. To be biologically active, this chain

★ Please turn to Page 5

COPYRIGHT © 1968 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
All rights reserved



Associated Press Wirephoto

Atomic icebreaker

The Lenin, it's searchlights ablaze, cuts through the ice in the Arctic Ocean at night. The 16,000-ton Soviet ship is said to be the world's first atomic-powered icebreaker.

North Korea steps up diplomacy

By Charlotte Saikowski
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

Communist North Korea appears to have mounted a vigorous diplomatic offensive around the world.

Frustrated by South Korea's growing economic strength at home and its enhanced prestige abroad, Pyongyang has visibly stepped up its efforts to improve its own international position and to win support for its campaign against the south.

In the process it is maintaining a stance doggedly independent of Moscow and Peking, although it receives military aid from both.

Foreign Ministry officials here note a number of diplomatic developments in the past few months which they believe reflect the hardening of tensions in the Korean peninsula:

● Early this month Pyongyang concluded another economic and military aid agreement with North Vietnam.

● Since February North Korea has replaced its envoys in the Soviet Union and East European capitals, as well as in North Vietnam, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, Mauritania, Guinea and the Congo (Brazzaville).

Several visits listed

● Last January a high-ranking North Korean official visited Iraq, Yemen, and the U.A.R. He also is reported to have gone to Tanzania.

● In April a government delegation from Guinea visited Pyongyang and a bilateral agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed.

● In recent months North Korea has opened trade offices in Singapore (December) Beirut (February), Kuwait (March) and Paris (April). In June a North Korean economic official visited Singapore for nine days.

Foreign Ministry sources are unable to provide any details of these visits and agreements. But they note that North Korea gradually has won more support in the United Nations from the Asian and African countries.

Only few votes shy

At last October's General Assembly session 37 nations voted "for" and 50 nations "against" a resolution calling for an unconditional invitation to both North and South Korea to present their case before the UN. Pyongyang was thus only seven votes shy of winning a majority vote. The roll call on a similar resolution the previous year was 21 for and 61 against.

In the Communist world, North Korea is fostering closest ties with North Vietnam and Cuba. Hanoi has been especially responsive to North Korea because of the latter's economic and military aid. It promptly supported Pyongyang at the time of the Pueblo seizure, for instance.

North Korean leader Kim Il Sung, in turn, has reciprocated. During the Tet offensive he sent a congratulatory message to the National Liberation Front. And since President Johnson's Vietnam statement of March 31 numerous meetings and rallies have been held in North Korea in support of Hanoi.

Friendly with Cuba

The North Koreans are also courting the Cubans. Late last year a high-level North Korean delegation visited Cuba and met with Castro and other leaders. The same month a Cuban military delegation, which included the head of the Cuban Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited Pyongyang. Content of these talks is not known, but, according to the Foreign Ministry, North Korea now has 101 technicians working in Cuba's machine-tool industry.

Friendly contacts have also been established elsewhere in Asia. The Cambodian Foreign Minister visited North Korea in August, 1967, and reportedly expressed gratitude for some North Korean agricultural machinery sent to Cambodia.

In Ceylon, say officials here, there has been a "remarkable step up" in propaganda on behalf of North Korea. Pyongyang now has a consulate general in Colombo, while Seoul is unrepresented.

Other contacts made

This year North Korea also established a consulate general in Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

A noticeable visit to Pyongyang last year was that of the President of Mauritania. On Oct. 27, 1967, the two nations signed an agreement on trade and scientific and technical cooperation.

In another recent diplomatic move, a North Korean envoy visited Switzerland this month and met with the Swiss Foreign Minister. The North Koreans reportedly asked for diplomatic recognition and were turned down.

Even while it woos Africa and Asia, North Korea remains standoffish in its relations with Moscow. Although the Soviet Union has boosted its economic aid to Pyongyang, North Korean leaders have been conspicuously silent about this largesse.

Delegations refused

At the celebration Feb. 8 of the 20th anniversary of the North Korean People's Army, for instance, the North Koreans said not a word about Soviet help. Pyongyang also refused to send a delegation to the Budapest conference of Communist parties last April. Presumably it will take the same independent stand with respect to the Communist summit meeting expected to be held in the fall.

Meanwhile, relations with neighbor Communist China, which is also supplying aid to North Korea, remain diplomatically correct but cool. Peking sent no congratulatory message to Pyongyang on the Feb. 8 Army Day. Officials here note that Japanese travelers bound for North Korea used to go through China but now travel through the Soviet Union, presumably because they cannot get Chinese transit visas.

What lies behind North Korea's flurry of activity on the international front is a matter of speculation. But it would seem that it is maneuvering hard to match South Korea's own foreign-policy offensive. And it is doing so strictly on its own.

★Barak retrial opens Czech Pandora's box

Continued from Page 1

wilderment, by their own party leaders in the 1950's.

In the audience were some of the victims of that period, since freed from prison. In the dock was Rudolf Barak, a man who still speaks and carries himself with authority despite five-plus years in jail.

It was the biggest unwritten story of the week—in both the Czech and the Western press. If it hadn't been so overshadowed by the Soviet threat, it would have been a major bombshell. For the Barak case is the most sensational of the many retrials and rehabilitations going on this year.

The military court decided last Thursday that there had been a miscarriage of justice here, and Mr. Barak now will be referred to a civil court for retrial at an unspecified future date.

In theory, last week's military review concerned the charges of sabotage and misappropriation on which Mr Barak was convicted.

In practice it dealt with the whole Stalinist nightmare that Czechoslovakia knew not so long ago.

"Permit me to speak about the atmosphere of the 50's," Mr. Barak began in his four-hour defense speech. "Historians will still be speaking about this terrible period a hundred years from now."

The television lights beat down on Mr. Barak and on the audience and on the benches behind him. Some put on sunglasses as Mr. Barak continued his testimony.

Independent following

Many men were imprisoned—or executed—to maintain former President Novotny and others in power, Mr. Barak said. When he found out about this (he became Minister of the Interior only toward the end of this period) he tried to fight it, he continued, and herein lay the reason for his arrest.

Many Czechs with a knowledge of this period have no great love for Mr. Barak, but they do say that while some political trials continued under him, he did mitigate the worst excesses of the ministry.

Western analysists hold that whatever Mr. Barak may or may not have done to benefit those in prison, he was developing his own independent following, and that this threat to Mr. Novotny's leadership was responsible for Mr. Barak's imprisonment.

There are a number of explosive issues, then, that may come up at Mr. Barak's forthcoming retrial. Mr. Novotny himself may be called upon to testify, for one, and this could be the means of bringing the former party chief to account.

Reportedly there is scant writtten evidence linking Mr. Novotny to the many other imprisonments or persecutions the present leaders think he is responsible for. In many cases key instructions were apparently given by telephone rather than in writing.

At the military review Mr. Barak said Mr. Novotny "silenced" — with money payments — many of the people who knew too much about him. However, there is the possibility that some murder charges may arise out of whatever information surfaces at the retrial.

One case which remains very murky to this day concerns the death of a Czech spy who was expelled from the United States in the late 1950's or early '60's and later testified at Mr. Barak's original trial. He subsequently died in an automobile accident some 300 yards from the Ministry of the Interior.

There is some important secret material, too, that Mr. Barak said at his military review he still could not discuss concerning people and events in World War II. There is some speculation that this might involve Mr. Novotony's activities while he was in a concentration camp, a period which is not at all clear.

Another issue which will probably emerge at Mr. Barak's retrial—unless it is decided it would be too sensitive—is the leading role of Soviet advisers in the Slansky and other Stalinist trials here. The question did come up briefly in the military review.

The defense stated in Mr. Barak's favor that during his tenure as Minister of the Interior 80 percent of these advisors left Czechoslovakia. The military procurator then asked how many advisors there were, but this query remained unanswered.

The rehabilitation of Rudolf Barak, then, opens a veritable Pandora's box.

U.S. group reaches Cuba

By the Associated Press

Havana

Nineteen Americans, believed to be the first United States tourists to visit Cuba since diplomatic relations were broken in 1961, arrived last week on a flight from Spain.

Tour manager Jane McManus of New York said the group, of various ages and including several professional people, would stay about two weeks. The tour is sponsored by the Guardian, a leftist United States publication that has sponsored many tours to foreign countries, including some behind the Iron Curtain.

U.S. helps Nigerians

By the Associated Press

Washington

The United States Government has donated another $1 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross for the relief of victims of the civil war in Nigeria, bringing United States contributions to $3.6 million.

The news – briefly

International . . .

Algiers

Armed Palestine refugees hijacked an Israeli El Al jetliner bound from Rome to Tel Aviv with 48 persons aboard early Tuesday and forced it to land in Algiers.

The Algerian Government, which considers itself at war with Israel, announced the 38 passengers were free to leave the country, but the Israeli crew members and the plane, a Boeing 707, were being held.

An Arab guerrilla organization, the Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said one of its units did the hijacking. It asked Algeria to hold Israeli passengers as well as the crew members as hostages for Arab commandos imprisoned in Israel.

Israel asked UN Secretary-General U Thant to help obtain release of the plane and all aboard it.

United Nations, N.Y.

Gunnar Jarring's United Nations mission for settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute has been extended another four months from the end of August to the end of December, diplomatic sources said.

Saigon

Heavy ground fighting erupted in South Vietnam's northern provinces Tuesday on the heels of a coordinated series of heavy shellings of key American and South Vietnamese military installations.

U.S. troops were in heavy contact with enemy forces 20 miles south of Da Nang, the headquarters for military operations in the five northern provinces.

Maj. Gen. Robert F. Worley, deputy commander of the U.S. 7th Air Force, was killed Tuesday when his RF4C photo reconnaissance plane was shot down by enemy ground fire 65 miles northwest of Da Nang.

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Zambia's new $38 million oil pipeline between this Indian Ocean port and Ndola in Zambia went into operation Monday. First oil will reach Ndola in about eight weeks moving at only two miles an hour.

La Paz, Bolivia

The government Monday declared a nationwide state of siege as a result of bloody disorders which followed the flight of a Cabinet minister last week who was charged with passing on to Cuba copies of the war diary of Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

Hong Kong

A group of 26 Chinese "counterrevolutionaries and criminals" were given prison sentences following a mass public trial in Canton attended by 50,000 persons, according to Radio Kwantung, monitored here.

United States . . .

Chicago

The striking International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will allow certain members to install all the necessary communications equipment required to hold the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, said its chief spokesman.

Robert A. Nickey emerged from a meeting with top Chicago labor leaders and Mayor Richard A. Daley to announce the breakthrough in the deadlock between the union and Illinois Bell Telephone Company which threatened to chase the convention from Chicago.

Washington

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has made further inroads into President Johnson's already embattled foreign-aid proposals.

The committee cut another $22.9 million from economic-aid proposals the House had earlier slashed by more than $900 million.

New York

Police reinforcements moved into part of the Lower East Side and gradually dispersed a crowd of several hundred residents after a tense confrontation and sporadic incidents of arson and bottle throwing.

A man and a woman were shot and wounded by gunfire at a city housing project. Some 300 members of the specially trained Tactical Patrol Force were assigned to the predominantly Puerto Rican area as trouble flared for the third straight night. They were withdrawn at 4 a.m.

And in Benton Harbor, Mich., racial disturbances erupted for the third night in a row as Benton Township police reported widespread rockthrowing and isolated firebombing.

Pittsburgh

With a strong "we're ready to strike" vote pouring in Tuesday and evidencing near-unanimous union solidarity, the next move in bargaining to prevent an Aug. 1 nationwide walkout by 388,000 steelworkers apparently was up to industry.

Unconfirmed reports trickling from the secret negotiations indicated management hadn't yet laid on the table any economic offer since industrywide talks began June 3.

News of July 22 and 23 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Marca Registrada
An International Daily Newspaper
FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY
Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and at additional mailing offices.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Payable in advance, postpaid: one year $24, six months $12, three months $6, single copies 10 cents.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world and at many newsstands.
It is printed in Boston, Los Angeles, and London, in 5 regional editions — New England, Eastern, Midwestern, Western, and London — for each of which the issue date corresponds to the date of earliest distribution in that region.
Cost of Remailing Monitors — United States and its possessions: 5 cents for first 2 ounces and 1 cent for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.
Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 02115.
BRANCH OFFICES (ZIP Code)
New York, 588 Fifth Avenue (10036)
Washington, 1287-1293 National Press Bldg. (20004)
Chicago, 233 N. Michigan Ave. (60601)
Los Angeles, 3600 Wilshire Boulevard (90005)
San Francisco, 626 Market Street (94105)
Philadelphia, 435 Western Saving Fund Bldg. (19107)
Detroit, E-252 General Motors Bldg. (48202)
London, W.C.2, 508 Africa House, 64-78 Kingsway
Paris 1, 4 rue de Castiglione
Bonn, Postamt Bundeshaus, Schliessfach 9130
Name and address of the News, Circulation or Advertising Representative located in your community will be sent promptly on request.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 02115
Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Quarterly, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (Danish, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, and Braille Editions).

RETAIL ADVERTISING INDEX
AMUSEMENTS • Page 4
RESTAURANTS • Page 7
DELAWARE • Page 3
NEW JERSEY • Page 5
PENNSYLVANIA • Page 2
See also State and City Directory, Page 12

Koelle Greenwood Company
FORD
In Germantown Since 1916
Service Parts Sales
GE 8-1024
161 West Chelten Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Homer HOFFMAN
Real Estate and Insurance
CHELTENHAM, PA.

The right house for each individual. Actively selling Northern Phila., Montgomery and Bucks Counties.
May We Sell Yours?
220 CENTRAL AVE. PI 5-2700

BRAUER CHEVROLET COMPANY
140 YORK ROAD
JENKINTOWN, PA.
COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE
Pennsylvania's Most Modern Indoor Used Car Dept.
TU 6-3140 LI 9-3140

MOUNTAIN VALLEY WATER
from Hot Springs, Ark.
free from pesticides, pollution, urban wastes, etc. No fluoride, chlorine, or other chemicals or drugs added.
Sold coast to coast for almost a century
Pittsburgh residents call 766-0430
Others write 1 Western Ave., Emsworth, Pa. 15202

GIMBELS
COLORFUL WHITE SALE
Here it is, Gimbels semi-annual savings event with the season's lowest prices. Timely buys on fresh linens, domestics and bedding that will add much to your comfort and the beauty of your home. Check your needs, make a list, head for Gimbels!
GIMBELS
PITTSBURGH

Indian friends charge abuse of children

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An American Indian assistance group charges that the white man has found a new way to prey upon the red man—plucking away his children and placing them in foster homes.

And a leader in the welfare-rights movement suggests that "child snatching" is a major problem among other deprived Americans.

The Association on American Indian Affairs leveled its charge at a press conference here. Spokesmen said:

● Eighty percent of all Navajo children between ages 6 and 9 are taken from their parents.

● In North and South Dakota, where Indians comprise only 3 percent of the population, Indian children account for nearly half of all children placed in foster homes.

Removal set at 25%

● On the Devil's Lake Sioux Reservation in North Dakota, about 25 percent of children born there are eventually removed from their homes—50 times the rate for the United States as a whole.

● Some of the 30,000 Indian children who attend boarding schools operated by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs must do so because welfare workers feel the schools offer a better environment than the home.

William Byler, executive director of the group which claims a membership of 30,000, said Indian children are removed through "the missionary zeal of welfare workers to impose the standards of white middle-class suburbia."

He said welfare workers see only the overcrowding, low income, and other physical limitations of many Indian homes. He said they overlook the rich "emotional environment" to be found there.

Intimidation charged

Mr. Byler said most Indian children are removed in a manner that is technically legal, but the tribal courts often are "intimidated" by welfare workers—or shunned altogether.

In some cases, however, welfare workers resort to threatening to cut off an Indian foster family's aid if it refuses to surrender a foster child, Mr. Byler said.

The Association on American Indian Affairs flew a delegation of seven Sioux from the North Dakota reservation to New York to dramatize its case.

Blinking into the strange glare of television floodlights at the press conference, they told the human side of the problem.

Mrs. Left Bear, a pretty, young mother, related in broken English how all six of her children had been taken from her and put in non-Indian foster homes off the reservation.

Mrs. Alvina Alberts, a mother of eight with a kindly, bronzed face, protested that "Indian children lose their Indian identity" when reared outside the reservation.

By Harmon Mathony, staff photographer

Problem emphasized

Dr. George A. Wiley, executive director of the National Welfare Rights Organization, with headquarters in Washington, told this reporter that the removal of children for foster homes is "a very substantial problem"—not only among Indians, but also among other disadvantaged Americans.

He charged that provisions in the recent amendments to the Social Security Act "encourage this." He said welfare agencies now are instructed to make full use of child-placement services as one means of compelling mothers on welfare to take job training.

Investigations asked

He added that the federal government now offers to reimburse foster parents for child-placement costs at a rate up to three times as great as that for the natural parents (a maximum of $100 per month, compared with a maximum of $32 a month).

The Association on American Indian Affairs wants the federal government to investigate charges of "child-welfare abuses" against Indians and to cut "to a minimum" the unnecessary enrollments in Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools.

The group has written Wilbur J. Cohen, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, to press its demands. Leaders of the organization and the Sioux delegation planned to follow up with a visit to Washington.

Postmaster draws line

Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson outlines a severe cutback in postal services which he said would be necessary unless the Post Office Department is exempted from a governmentwide personnel-reduction program. The program would include initiating four-day delivery weeks on residential routes, closing of 500 third- and fourth-class post offices, elimination of Saturday residential services; and no extension of delivery service to newly eligible homes.

Faculty members rally to protests

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

How much overt support do student protesters get from their professors?

Most educators agree the amount is small but significant, depending on the issue. Vietnam and civil-rights demonstrations have the strongest appeal.

At the University of Chicago last fall 35 faculty joined 400 students in a combination teach-in against the war and protest against Dow Chemical Company (producer of napalm) recruiters.

A full 40 of the 200 faculty members at Oberlin College signed a local newspaper ad in support of the Oberlin (draft) Resistance, and several on the teaching staff lent their cars to students for visits to their congressmen during the Poor People's Campaign.

At the University of Illinois so many faculty became active in the Citizens for Racial Justice, a group formed after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination that student members began dropping out.

"I can think of about a half-dozen faculty who have provided real leadership for activist students," comments Wilbur Moulton, dean of students at Southern Illinois University.

Picketing endorsed

"Maybe my own biases are involved, but I think on the whole faculty involvement has been constructive and stabilizing."

At Oberlin where faculty and students are closer on major issues of the day than on many campuses, the general faculty council has specifically endorsed peaceful picketing and condemned coercive demonstrations.

After Oberlin students hemmed in a Navy recruiter last fall, a group of five faculty and five students (called the Committee on Social and Political Concern) spent long hours checking out such channels for constructive protest as debates and discussions.

Often it is not the issue as much as administrative reaction to a student demonstration which brings on the faculty support.

At Columbia University last spring, for instance, once police went in to clear students from the occupied buildings on campus, faculty support for students, while still not overwhelmingly strong, shot up from 14 to 31 percent, according to the university's bureau of social research.

At the University of Illinois, only a handful of faculty (mostly instructors and graduate students) were involved last year in a sit-in by about 150 students against Dow recruiters. But when university judicial councils handed down separate punishment to key graduates and undergraduates involved—suspension for four of the graduate students and expulsion for seven of the undergraduates—many faculty members grew highly incensed. Faculty were given much of the credit for the eventual softening of the expulsions to reprimands.

Participants reprimanded

"The deans might have done it on their own, but I think the students largely were saved by the faculty," says John S. Werry, associate professor of psychology who was one of the active participants in the sit-in and received a reprimand for it.

"Several of us got petitions signed and circulated letters. I have a friend who was against the Dow demonstration, but when the students were kicked out, he went through his department of 20 people and got every signature but one."

Similarly at the University of Rochester, where 23 graduate students were suspended last year after participating in a Dow demonstration, the arts-and-sciences faculty voted 150 to 5 to support student demands for a voice in university disciplinary decisions.

But many faculty disagree with the coercive tactics currently in vogue in many campus demonstrations.

The University of Illinois's Dr. Werry stresses that the Dow demonstration there "split" the faculty quite dramatically.

"It's a confrontation between the old-line liberals who believe very staunchly in civil liberties and the more radical faculty who believe in civil disobedience after they have weighed the moral issues involved.

'Establishment' under attack

"Things are changing, and if there were another demonstration I think there would be little if any faculty support unless there were a tremendous issue involved," he adds. "A lot of faculty I've talked to feel the student radicals will destroy the university if they go on the way they're going. They're criticizing and asking a lot, but not offering many positive suggestions."

Some faculty are as concerned about a few of their colleagues' going beyond the academically acceptable limits of peaceful picketing as they are about students.

"The bulk of our faculty here is fairly conservative," says Richard S. Miller of Ohio State University's law faculty and vice-president of the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP). "But there is a small group which leads and supports students in their disdain for the 'establishment.'

"Disobeying the system and taking your punishment is one thing, but these people are saying they don't have to be answerable to the system. They're operating on a sort of higher moral level without paying any attention to the realities of political life. I'm personally a liberal, but I think there's no viable alternative to working within the system."

The faculty-recruiting picture is tight but even at that those with extremely liberal or extremely conservative views often find it hard to keep a steady job. Staughton Lynd, the former Yale professor who traveled to North Vietnam despite a State Department travel ban was recently refused an appointment as a history professor at Roosevelt University, where he taught evening classes last year. His colleagues in Roosevelt's history department had voted in favor of the appointment, but the move was vetoed by the university's administration.

Contract not renewed

And at the University of Texas, Dr. Lawrence Caroline, an assistant professor of philosophy who advocated revolution at a campus antiwar rally last October, charges that his academic freedom has been violated in the university's decision not to renew his two-year contract when it expires next year.

University deans and department heads frankly admit that given two equally qualified candidates, they will often choose the man with the more moderate" views.

"It sounds as if we're looking for bland nonentities," concedes Roger Beyler, dean of the college of liberal arts of Southern Illinois University. "But I only mean you go in with your eyes open. . . . I don't think we dare confine criteria to academic ability. In business you hire a man on the basis of his competency, his personality, how he works with people, and a number of other things."

In addition to the AAUP, faculty who yearn for more freedom in airing their views and supporting students in their demonstrations now can turn to a new organization called the New University Conference. Its aim is to get universities actively involved in such social work as ghetto renewal and to find jobs for faculty members who lose them because of their views.

Oregon to vote on extension of territorial waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

Oregon voters will be asked at the Nov. 5 general election to approve extension of their sovereignty farther into the Pacific Ocean.

All the Pacific Coast states hold to the traditional three-mile limit of territorial waters. However, several Southern states—Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana—have fixed their seaward boundaries by statute, from 9 to 27 miles at sea.

Also, the Supreme Court of the United States (Manchester v. Massachusetts) authorized that New England state to fix its maritime boundaries to a degree not exceeding the limit recognized by the law of nations.

International law still holds generally to the antiquated three-mile limit. But at least 40 nations, acting alone or in concert, have extended their boundaries to 12 miles from shore for the supervision of fisheries. Most of these extensions have come within the past decade. The U.S. Congress approved the 12-mile fisheries limit in 1966.

Constitutional change

With these precedents, the Oregon Legislature decided to get ready for possible state exploitation of any resources of the sea—oil, minerals, fisheries, etc.—immediately beyond the three-mile limit. It passed a joint resolution eliminating the state constitution's provision setting the outer limit at the three-mile line.

If the people approve this amendment on referendum, the Legislature will then determine what legislation is possible to assert the state's claim to jurisdiction up to perhaps 12 miles.

State Rep. Jason Boe, Democrat of Douglas County, which touches the Pacific in southwest Oregon, was author of the joint resolution. He believes there may be valuable deposits of gold, silver, platinum, magnesium, and other metals on the ocean floor.

"If the [federal] government can establist a fishery zone, it might presume that it can establish a mineralogical zone in the same area with exclusive rights," Representative Boe told members of the Portland City Club recently.

Interstate compact

The Legislature's purpose in putting the referendum on the ballot was to remove the constitutional obstacle to legislative action to put Oregon's claim to deeper sea jurisdiction on the law books.

Representative Boe said that legislative leaders in the state of California and Washington would be asked to consider any action necessary to make similar claims off their coasts.

He spoke of the possibility of creating a Pacific Coast regional interstate compact to extend the ocean rights of all three Pacific Coast states.

Such a compact would set a precedent for the other coastal states in the union if it were not challenged, or, if challenged by the federal government or by any other party, it were to be judged valid.

Oregonians seem to like the idea of taking over another big expanse of the Pacific Ocean off their spectacular coastline. The prospect is that the resolution will get an overwhelming popular endorsement in November, as it did in both houses of the Legislature.

Rhodesia rebuffed

By Reuters

London

The Commonwealth's highest court of appeal has ruled here that the Rhodesian Government was illegally holding a man without trial.

The appeal was regarded as a test case of the validity of the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council gave a four-to-one majority ruling in favor of an appeal by Mrs. Stella Madzimbamuto, a nurse, over her husband's detention.

The committee said the emergency regulations made by the Smith government under which Daniel Madzimbamuto was being held in Gwelo Prison, Rhodesia, had no legal validity.

The judgment followed a nine-day hearing which ended June 18.

Fire official warns rioters

By the Associated Press

New York

Fire Commissioner Robert O. Lowery says continued attacks on fire fighters in some slum neighborhoods could result in less protection of the areas.

He said his department of 13,000 men must get better cooperation.

"You can't expect a man to pull hose and go into a building where you have a tremendous heat problem, smoke, flame — try to rescue people and at the same time dodge bottles and bricks," he said.

We're fussy about how you cook our meats

Oh, we don't walk you home and come into your kitchen with you. And we quite understand if you want to try cooking our meats an entirely new way. But in case you start wondering whether a certain cut of meat would be better broiled or fried, roasted or stewed, we suggest the best way right on the label.

It's selfish of us, really. We've gone to so much fuss to see to it that you're getting tender, hearty meat, we want to be sure you get the most out of every bite.

Call us fussy if you like. We are. About every little detail in our meat department. But most of all we're fussy about making sure you come first. Doesn't that sound like a pleasant idea? Come in and be fussed over.

First National Stores

MELROSE INN
HARWICH PORT
CAPE COD,
MASS. 02646

In a charming setting of lawns, gardens, shade trees.

48th season. Rooms in Inn, Cottages or Beach House. Friendly atmosphere. Noted cuisine.

Private Beach. Putting Green. Trips on Nantucket Sound in our 30-ft. launch. Van for rides and picnics. Nearby golf, fishing, shops, churches and theaters.

Open to Mid-Oct. Tel. 432-0171
G. A. SMITH
Ownership-Management

First Family of Photographers
Bachrach
Fabian Bachrach, for men
Bradford Bachrach, for women
647 Boylston St., Boston, KE6-4730
New York • Philadelphia
Washington • Baltimore

Our new showroom is OPEN and we are ready to serve you. Please come in soon and see our huge selection of fine furniture, quality rugs and carpets, slipcovers, draperies, lamps. Decorator-salesmen available to assist you.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday — 9:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday — 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

PLENTY of FREE PARKING

J.B.Van Sciver Co.

Gov. Printz & Lea Blvds. Opposite Metropolitan Merchandise Mart
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Six other stores

High-level Czech-Soviet confrontation looms

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

A unprecedented meeting between the Soviet Politburo and Czechoslovak Presidium is expected on Czechoslovak soil before the end of the week.

The Russians—who, a few days previously, had proposed talks in Moscow—bowed to Prague's insistence that, since Czechoslovak internal affairs are concerned, the meeting can only take place in this country.

It remains only to fix the actual place and the date. Prague would seem an obvious choice though Kosice, capital of eastern Slovakia, and Bratislava are mentioned. With both sides agreed on an early meeting, it may start on Thursday.

[The Soviet Union announced the start of military exercises involving rear support troops over a large area of the west of the country including areas bordering on Czechoslovakia, Reuters reports.]

The only other procedural matter not immediately settled for the Soviet-Czech talks was the scale of the delegations. The Russians proposed the full Politburo or Presidium from each side.

Views differ

They are well aware that the Czechoslovak Presidium is not composed entirely of genuine liberals whole-heartedly committed to the full range of the reform movement.

First Party Secretary, Alexander Dubcek's majority in the 11-member body, in fact, can be as slender as six to five. The Soviets might feel that this would make it easier for them to press their criticisms and their demands for a reassertion of party controls.

The Soviet Politburo also has 11 members. It is not clear whether the idea is also to include candidate members, which would give the Russians a numerical advantage of 20 to 14.

Two of the three Czechoslovak candidates, moreover, are counted among the least enthusiastic reformers at the party's top leadership, although for the moment the conservatives have been silenced by the nationwide support for the "no concessions" stand taken by Mr. Dubcek and his colleagues last week.

Triumphs won

Mr. Dubcek is said to favor compact delegations of six from each side.

His majority by acclamation at the last Central Committee session, which endorsed the reply to the Warsaw letter, was seen here as a triumph. It is a success, too—greeted with considerable relief here—that the Russians did not make a further issue of the venue for the talks.

It could be a first sign that, whether they accept it or not, they have begun to perceive that by and large the Czechs and Slovaks are wholly united behind Mr. Dubcek, especially after his television address to the nation.

But it does not mean that the clash is over. Far from it.

With this face-to-face confrontation, the real test of wills will now begin in earnest.

Troop moves reported

Late Monday evening Prague Radio announced that the last of the Soviet troops were expected to leave Czechoslovakia during the night. Informed sources indicated later that this had actually taken place. But some of the troops were reported positioned just a few miles north of Cieszyn in Poland. And some 18,500 were said to have passed through the Czechoslovak border town of Presov.

Reports of troop movements gave evidence of the very considerable strength of the forces whose slow, calculated withdrawal had irritated the Czech people.

Although the Soviets have made a concession on the site of the meeting there is to be no abatement of pressure. This is evident from the sharp note delivered to the Czechoslovak Government Monday, making new attacks on Prague's alleged softness and shift of policy toward West Germany.

The text of the note is not yet available, but it is believed to comment bitterly on the open frontier the Czechoslovaks have allowed to develop on their western border with West Germany. Informed sources said the note contended that the Czechoslovak Government was incapable of defending the country's western frontier with Germany and demanded "a solution to this situation, presumably meaning the stationing of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia along its West German border.

Further, it accused the Czech leaders of ignoring antisocialist elements at home and of being equally blind to the dangers of having an open border with West Germany —inviting to revanchists. Moscow chooses to regard these as a threat to the Warsaw Pact and to the security of Communist countries.

The Soviets have, of course, made much capital out of the West German Army's plan for maneuvers close to the western Czech frontier next month. West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger's move to call them off was met with relief here.

One report said the new Soviet note repeated an old demand for placing Warsaw Pact forces in western Bohemia. Three months ago—when the first proposal was supposedly made — this government categorically denied it.

It would seem quite certain, moreover, that the Prague leaders would not or, could not, if they are to retain their present tremendous public support, accept any proposition of that kind.

Further talks expected

Late July 22, the Czechoslovak party Presidium indicated that further bilateral talks may be expected to follow with the four East European parties who also signed the Warsaw letter calling for curbs on the democratization process here.

The committee also announced its readiness to receive delegations from the 14 West European Communist parties which supported the French Communists' proposal for a conference of all the European parties. The proposal was later withdrawn.

"We think it is better," said Prague Radio, "for all the parties to come to see what is really happening in our Republic with their own eyes."

Since almost all the West European Communist parties—except the illegal West German party—have already declared their support and sympathy for the Prague reformers, it was predictable that the Soviets would view such a meeting with disfavor.

But, in any case, now that the Kremlin has agreed to talk with the Czechs on their own ground—thus accepting the most important of their terms—the major purpose of such a meeting no more exists.

Chairman of the board

A serious Smothers

By Louise Sweeney

Los Angeles

Tommy Smothers as chairman of the board?

It sounds like a new comedy bit for "The Smothers Brothers Show." But it's as serious as a Dun & Bradstreet rating. Mr. Thomas Bolyn Smothers III, as it says on the brass nameplate of his door at CBS, has just been named chairman of the board of a brand-new conglomerate corporation, Kragen, Smothers & Fritz, Inc.

"It's going to be a big and important force in mass communications," said the chairman of the board between bites of his breakfast hamburger. Kragen, Smothers & Fritz, Inc., will include in its mini-empire records, films, TV, music publishing, public relations, merchandising, and convention services ("for unconventional conventions"), says a KS&F spokesman.

"It's like a tiny bit of what the Beatles are doing with their 'Apple' thing," says Tommy Smothers. "Apple" is the Beatles' name for their new international adventure, an umbrella of an organization which will cover films, electronics, records, and merchandise, in nine countries.

"We formed it," says Tommy Smothers, "to subvert the Establishment on the widest possible level. The whole thing was begun as an attack on their [the Establishment's] censorship. It's one way to beat the game, to be part of the people who make the decisions about what you can say. Like Susskind. He's in a position for people to listen to him. You can't do the subverting from without . . . it has to be from within."

John Lennon had the same kind of thing to say when he first announced "Apple" at a Beatles press conference. A TV reporter asked him why "Apple" was going into films. Mr. Lennon answered, "So people who want to make a film don't have to go down on their knees in someone's office —probably yours."

"We're bringing in people who can't get into the Establishment," says Tommy Smothers. Like the Beatles' "Apple," one of its roles is to act as a magnet for untapped talent.

Kragen, Smothers & Fritz didn't start out with that bristly official name. Tommy Smothers first christened it "Dulcimer" because "It's just a nice name, a pretty name that moves quickly off the tongue. A dulcimer is a thing out of the past, a grass-roots instrument, the only original American instrument." Dulcimer, Inc., had gone far enough to have its own staff minstrel, complete with rare instrument—but, according to a spokesman, less lyrical business heads prevailed and the built-in selling power of Kragen, Smothers & Fritz was decided on.

The other two-thirds of the triumvirate are Ken Kragen and Ken Fritz, the Smothers Brothers' managers for five years and executive producers of their shows. The men, who are known at CBS as "The Kens," will be officers of the new group. Mr. Kragen will be president, Mr. Fritz executive vice-president. Tommy's brother Dick Smothers will have only "a small interest" in the company, says a spokesman.

Tommy Smothers says, "We've bought a big white modern building on Beverly Hills Drive in Beverly Hills for our headquarters. It has parking facilities for 39 cars. We may paint flowers on it." He adds that setting up the new firm "takes a lot of bread . . . so we're going out on the road in August to earn it."

Tommy Smothers's transition from the comedy show's "dumb brother" to chairman of the board is marked by an equally dramatic change in his own life. In person he's the reverse of the role he plays on TV: eloquent, serious, troubled, and a little bitter. He's more muscular than he looks on camera and, lately, hairier. This summer he's grown his blond hair longer and added a mustache. That, with a palomino plaid shirt and low-slung frontier pants and boots, makes him look like the hero of a western.

"I'm going through a great transition," he says. "Very full of discoveries, very upsetting. I was a natural comedian, with excellent timing. It [the act with his brother] was real. It was like a microcosm of relationships, Dicky and I. I spent 10 years professionally doing my comedy thing and before that six years in school doing it. But it's so hard to do trivia now. Now that my offstage life has changed.

"I had been through some heavy fights, put the show on the line four times (over censorship). Nobody does that, takes that. Then there was my divorce, and that lousy angel show series [a TV situation comedy he did for CBS with his brother; it flopped]. I got older quicker."

Network censorship is Tommy Smothers's real bête noire. "After two years you'd think the censors would open up. Now we're behind Laugh-In and the others. Next season we hope to use only people who are not totally in step with the Establishment — people who are opinionated but not censorable. It'll be a much hipper show next year." Writer Norman Mailer is at the top of the list, which also tentatively includes Harry Belafonte, Cass Elliot, Simon & Garfunkel, Buffy Ste. Marie, the Beatles, Donovan, Bob Dylan, George Gobel, Nancy Wilson, Ben Gazzara, and Bob Newhart.

"This year," says Tommy Smothers, "we're really going to lay it out the way it is. They'll end up with a 30-minute show if they want to edit anything out."

Tommy Smothers is so fighting-serious about humor because he feels it's the only way to reach people. "People are so cynical now, especially kids, who are the dominant force. If you say something straight they tell you to shut up. When that happens, satire, parables, humor become so important. To say anything today you need the knack of the comedian for show business."

ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

By John Holmstrom

Tommy Smothers

. . . usually the "dumb" half of the Smothers Brothers comedy duo, is adding another facet to his career: that of chairman of the board of a new, anti-Establishment communications firm. The facts behind the move may be found in the adjoining columns.

Two new London productions of Shakespeare's 'Tempest'

By Harold Hobson

London

Earlier this year Peter Brook was experimenting in Paris in association with Jean-Louis Barrault. Their joint project was an experimental approach to Shakespeare's "The Tempest." Mr. Brook's work in France was disrupted by the student uprising in May, now he has returned to England. Many members of his company have come with him, and he has transferred his experiments to the Round House in Chalk Farm here in London. The Round House seems to be modeled on the Pantheon in Rome. Inside it has an imposing circular form which Mr. Brook has surrounded with steel scaffolding and benches. In the center is a sort of dance floor, with several low Japanese tables.

What Mr. Brook appears to have done is to analyze "The Tempest" into its component emotions, its magic, its lyricism, its tumult, and its despair. He has drilled his company into wild movements and cries expressing these component feelings, the whole being much influenced by Mr. Brook's own production of "Marat/Sade."

The audience itself is involved in the proceedings, and frequently leaves its seats in order to get a closer view of what is going on. Sometimes, too, climbing up onto the steel girders, it comes into actual physical contact with actors imbued with the same idea of mountaineering.

A lot of Shakespeare's text is used, but also there is a good deal of paraphrasing. Since the company is international, it is not surprising to find that the character who most resembles Ariel is a Japanese wearing a kimono. There is an appearance of confusion, but in fact everything is cunningly organized, and it is possible that this form of approach may have much value in it.

* * *

The third play in the Chichester Festival season this summer is a production by David Jones of "The Tempest." Ralph Koltai has given it a very striking setting, white and arctic in its purity. The island is a blenched scooped out saucer, backed by a huge white circle that moves to indicate a change of scene. It is magical, almost science fiction. But unfortunately the performance does not measure up to this magnificent assault on and illumination of the eye.

John Clements, bearing for the first time his recent knighthood on the stage, is a curiously withdrawn Prospero. He presides over rather than controls the action. It may be that he wishes to give the center of the stage to Clive Revill, a sympathetic and gentle, easily baffled, and ill-used Caliban.

As usual the comic roles of Trinculo and Stephano were strongly underlined, and they seem no less dreary than is customary. Ariel, silver-white, moves like a dreamy shadow boxer, and speaks in a voice of strained artificially. Only the setting is really good.

Festival boycott

Due to the lack of assurance that the "legitimate artistic and economic interests" of the moviemakers and producers would be protected, the United States, France, Italy, Britain, and Sweden are boycotting the Venice Film Festival this year.

Seattle repertory tour

The Seattle Repertory Theater has just completed a six day tour of five cities within the Washington area. The troupe's production of Molière's comedy "The Imaginary Invalid" was presented in Wenatchee, Spokane, Yakima, Tacoma, and the Tri-Cities area.

Golden Bear awarded

The Berlin Film Festival has awarded a Golden Bear to a Swedish film titled "Eeny Meeny Miny Moe." The film, directed by Jan Troell, depicts the personal and professional problems of a city schoolteacher and his class of sixth-graders. The teacher is played by Per Oscarsson.

Negro history workshops

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded $70,000 to seven colleges for summer workshops on Negro history and culture. The programs are for faculty members of universities and colleges throughout the country. The one-week program will be given during July and August.

The movie scene

Stanley Kubrick, director of "2001: A Space Odyssey," will begin work on his next film, "Napoleon," some time in 1969. "Napoleon" will be a 70mm movie on the life of Napoleon Bonaparte; it is being produced by MGM.

* * *

Richard and Robert Sherman, writers of the lyrics and music of "Mary Poppins," have been signed to write the screenplay for the Warner Brothers musical "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer."

* * *

Dionne Warwick, Stephen Boyd, and Ossie Davis are starring in "The Slaves." Filming began July 24 on the 600-acre Buena Vista plantation in Louisiana. The film, produced by Joe Wolhandler Associates, Inc., is about slavery in the 1850's.

Device extracts leaf protein

By the Associated Press

Harpenden, England

A British machine which extracts protein from green leaves has been offered as an aid in feeding the world's hungry.

Norman W. Pirie, head of the biochemistry department at Rothamsted Experimental Station here, said his machine could extract 40 pounds of pure protein from a ton of ordinary leaves such as clover, wheat, or mustard. It could, he said, cater to the needs of 60,000 people per year.

Such machines, it was suggested, could be set up in areas of protein famine, using locally grown leaf crops, and avoid the cost of transport and distribution.

Officials of Find Your Feet, a British charity organization that is appealing for funds to back the project, said about $19,200 would be required to set up such a machine in a needy area.

Dr. Pirie reckoned his experimental work had cost about $120,000, half of which was covered by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Paddle wheels churn

Dr. Pirie's prototype machine is a clanking iron affair of conveyor belts, revolving drums, and churning paddle wheels .

Into the monster's maw go pea plants stripped of their peas, which go to a frozen-food factory.

Out at one point comes a bright green curd, looking like creamed spinach but tasting much stronger. That is the protein. It can be flavored to suit various tastes.

Another part of the machine dumps out waste fiber. This, Dr. Pirie says, is "better than hay for feeding cattle."

Among workers wearing chrolophyl-stained white coats are Michael Falfunso from Nigeria and John Ahmad from India. They will take technical know-how to their respective continents.

Monica Commasioung, a pretty girl from Jamaica, is turning out "Manica's fish cakes" and other dishes from the protein according to recipes made up by Marguerite Patten, a home economist.

Lord Ritchie-Calder, one of Britain's leading science writers, after sampling some of the dishes, said of Dr. Pirie's ideas: "It is a do-it-yourself or, if you want to give it a more swanky name, an intermediate technology approach to a desperate human need."

True garnets found in sand

Many of the dark particles found in a handful of sand are actually a deep red and are true garnets. Large garnets are used as gem stones, small ones for sandpaper.

BOSCOBEL

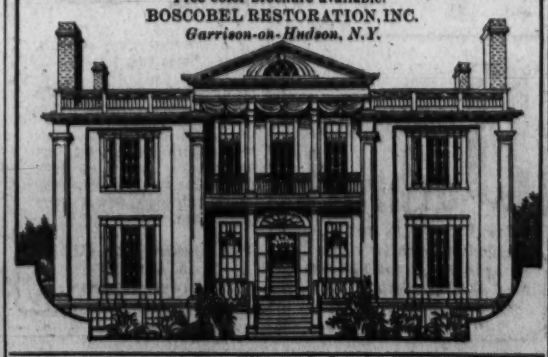
One of the most beautiful homes ever built in America

Boscobel was the dream house of States Morris Dyckman. Dyckman never lived to see it finished, but it was occupied for many years by his wife and son. Years later, the house was sold to a wrecker . . . for $35! Dramatically it was saved from destruction, and today at Boscobel you'll see original furnishings: Wedgwood china, rare books, crystal and silver. You'll enjoy the beautiful formal gardens, orchards, breathtaking views of West Point and the Hudson River. Open daily except Tuesday, 9 A.M.-5 P.M.

Entertaining SOUND AND LIGHT Spectacular every Wednesday and Saturday evening. For tour and ticket information, call (914) CO 5-3638 or in N.Y.C. call LO 2-7444.

Free color brochure available.

BOSCOBEL RESTORATION, INC.
Garrison-on-Hudson, N.Y.



Advertisement

Why Are You A Bore?

A noted publisher in Chicago reports a simple technique of everyday conversation which can pay you real dividends in social and business advancement by helping you to express your ideas in a more interesting and convincing manner.

According to this publisher, many people do not realize how important it is to watch what they say and how they say it. Whether in business, at social functions, or even in casual conversations with new acquaintances there are ways to make a good impression every time you talk.

To acquaint the readers of this paper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in everyday conversation, the publishers have printed full details of this interesting self-training method in a new booklet, "Adventures in Conversation," which will be mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Send your name, address, and zip code to: Conversation, 835 Diversey Pkwy., Dept. 367-517, Chicago, Ill. 60614. A postcard will do.

AMUSEMENTS

HAWTHORNE, N. J.

HAWTHORNE
Hawthorne, N. J. 427-2220
Julie Andrews
"THOROUGHLY MODERN MILLIE"

BROADWAY THEATERS
order TICKETS by mail

BEST MUSICAL 1965—N.Y. Drama Critics
HARRY GOZ in
FIDDLER ON THE ROOF
America's Most Acclaimed Musical
also starring DOLORES WILSON
Directed by JEROME ROBBINS
Mon. thru Sat. Evgs. at 8:30; Orch. $9.90; Front Mezz. $8.50; Rear Mezz. $8., 7, 6.40, 5.40, 4.40. Wed. Mats.: Orch. $5.50; Front Mezz. $5.10; Rear Mezz. $4.40, 4, 3.60, 2.80. Sat. Mat.: Orch. $6.10; Front Mezz. $5.50; Rear Mezz. $5.10, 4.40, 3.60, 2.80
Air-Cd. MAJESTIC, W. 44th St. 246-0730

"BROADWAY'S BEST MUSICAL!" —Life Magazine
JANIS PAIGE as
MAME
The New Smash Hit Musical
Mon thru Thurs. Evgs.: $9.90, 9.50, 9, 8.50, 7.50, 6.50, 5.50, 4.50; Fri. and Sat. Evgs.: $11.90, 10.00, 9.50, 9.00, 8.00, 7.50, 6.50, 5.50, 4.50. Matn. Wed. & Sat.: $7.50, 6.50, 6.00, 5.00, 4.00, 3.25
Air-Cd. WINTER GARDEN, B'y-50 St. NYC

"NEIL SIMON AND MIKE NICHOLS HAVE DONE IT AGAIN AND WILL ONCE MORE SET THE TOWN LAUGHING." —Barnes, N.Y. TIMES
SAINT SUBBER presents
GEORGE C. SCOTT and MAUREEN STAPLETON
in
New Comedy Hit!
NEIL SIMON'S
PLAZA SUITE
Directed by MIKE NICHOLS
PRICES: Mon. thru Thurs. Evgs.: Orch. $7.50; Front Mezz. $6.75, 5.75; Rear Mezz. $4.75, 3.50; Fri. and Sat. Evgs.: Orch. $8; Front Mezz. $7, 6; Rear Mezz. $5, 4. Mats. Wed. and Sat.: Orch. $5.75; Front Mezz. $5.25, 4.75; Rear Mezz. $3.75, 3
Air-Cd. PLYMOUTH, 236 W. 45th St. 246-9156

"A STUNNING SHOW!" —Cue Magazine, Times
NOW THRU SEPT. 7 ONLY
WEST SIDE STORY
America's Most Exciting Musical
POP. PRICES—ALL PERFORMANCES
$3.95, 3.50, 2.95, 2.50, 2.00, 1.75
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
NEW YORK STATE THEATER
Broadway at 64th St., N.Y.C. TR 7-4727

★New theory pondered on organic life

Continued from Page 1

has to fold up in one particular way and in no other.

Scientists have realized for some time that the primitive earth, a rather common type of new planet, would be rich in simple organic chemicals. These should include amino acids. The "miracle" of organic life, to them, lay in the buildup, from these simple chemicals, of large molecules that have to have very specific compositions and shapes to do their job.

This, Dr. Lemmon said in discussing it recently, is just what scientists should have expected to happen.

"A few years ago," he explained, "we all saw calculations showing it would take a long time to make something so beautifully complex as a protein. The fact of the matter is, in nature or in the laboratory, a chain of amino acids has a natural tendency to assume just those forms we see in nature. This comes from residual electrical forces which make the chains take particular shapes rather than random forms.

Emergence of life 'inevitable'

"Also, among individual amino acids, some tend more readily than others to form chains. These seem to be the ones most abundant in living systems."

"Life," he added, "is a likely thing, certainly. I know of few in the field who don't think it likely now.

"Given a 'soup' of amino acids [like the early oceans], the emergence of life is virtually inevitable. This is only a theory, only a notion. But I think it is a good one.

"Ten years ago, we didn't know enough about these tendencies for certain amino acids to form chains and the chains spontaneously to assume certain forms. There has been a gradual dawning that this is the case. It is one of the biggest conclusions to come out of research into the origin of life."

The conclusion has helped chemists like Dr. Lemmon adjust their theories to the fact that life on earth simply didn't have billions of years to get going. Discoveries of paleobotanists, especially of Prof. Elso S. Barghoorn of Harvard University, show that organic life was a going concern very early in earth's history.

Evidence found in fossils

Dr. Barghoorn and others have found fossil evidence of bacteria and algae in the oldest rocks yet known. These rocks are part of the Fig Tree cherts of South Africa which date from 3.1 billion years ago.

Bacteria or algae already represent fairly advanced life forms. They are as far ahead of the first living systems as modern plants are advanced beyond these one-celled forms.

There must have been a fairly long evolutionary period during which the early bacteria arose. Since the solid earth dates to only 4.5 billion years ago, this leaves less than a billion years for the rise of its first life forms.

Realizing this, and aware of the chemical discoveries Dr. Lemmon described, Dr. Barghoorn said this spring that the rise of organic life must be a highly probable and geologically rapid event.

"I say this flatly," he remarked, "given the proper temperatures, and given water and carbon and nitrogen in some form [that is, conditions of the primitive earth] then life is almost inevitable. This represents a very profound change in philosophical outlook for paleontology."

Limited views charged

One of the world's great chemists, Nobel prize winner Dr. Harold Urey of the University of California, feels scientists have been blinded by their own limited views in thinking about organic life.

He has observed: "I think those who have made the most extensive study of the very complicated chemistry of living organisms are those who are most amazed that life could have evolved at all. But in coming to this emotional conclusion, I think there are features of the natural process we do not appreciate. . . .

"We have no concept as to what can happen in a million years. We have no concept as to how large an ocean is and what an enormous amount of experimentation can take place in a large body of water over long periods of time.

Clues gathered

"It seems to me that it may be that life originated even during the time before one could definitely say that the accumulation of the earth was complete . . . say 100 million years or possibly even less."

Dr. Lemmon agrees with such a short time scale. He explained: "If the right catalysts came together, the rise of life might have happened in one year. I see no reason, certainly, to feel crowded with 100 million years."

In trying to reconstruct possible ways this may have happened, chemists have some clues. But they still have a long way to go. They can produce amino acids and other simple life-related chemicals under primitive-earth conditions. But they have yet to link up more than a few amino acids into chains in the laboratory. They have yet to reproduce a plausible chemical route by which earthly life may have arisen.

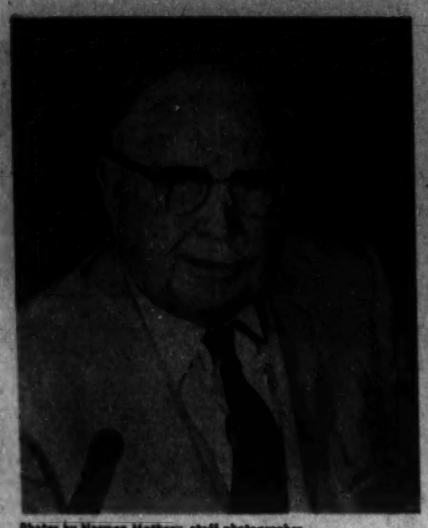
An intellectual game

This doesn't discourage the researchers. Dr. Lemmon and his colleagues have little doubt that such a scheme will be worked out eventually. Even then, He warns, scientists won't know if it is the right one.

"You must realize that this whole origin-of-life research is just an intellectual game," he said. "The human race is never going to know the answers definitely enough to say 'This is how it was done.' It will only be able to say 'Here's a likely way to do it.' And we won't even be able to do this in our lifetime.

"As mankind becomes more sophisticated about science, it will realize that hard-and-fast answers don't exist. Only probabilities exist. It's important that people know science is more this kind of effort to assess probabilities than it is a search for absolute truth."

Next: Is there life in intersteller space?



Photos by Herman Matheny, staff photographer

Sen. James O. Eastland (D) of Mississippi (left), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, called a halt to the testimony of Circuit Judge Homer Thornberry, declaring the committee would consider the judge's nomination to the Supreme Court when a vacancy occurs. Committee members contended that Judge Thornberry, shown with his wife, had been nominated for a vacancy that would not exist until Associate Justice Abe Fortas of the Supreme Court is confirmed as Chief Justice. Senator Eastland said Judge Thornberry would be recalled for more questioning if Mr. Justice Fortas's nomination is confirmed.

'No vacancy' sign pinned on court

Lindsay advances N.Y. school shift

By Peter C. Stuart

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Mayor John V. Lindsay has strengthened his forces to wage a fresh offensive for his controversial plan to decentralize the city's schools.

That is the way the Mayor's new school-board appointments are being interpreted here.

Mr. Lindsay has filled four newly created positions and one vacancy with appointees who favor the plan to decentralize New York's monolithic public-school system. It would set up semiautonomous districts, controlled by neighborhood residents.

Among the appointees were a Negro minister who has led three school boycotts, the board's first Puerto Rican, and a Negro leader of a citywide school parents' association.

Dr. Marilyn Gittell, political-science professor at Queens College and an architect of the decentralization plan, said she expected the reconstituted board "to try to break the system loose from the status quo."

Panel enlarged

The school board was enlarged from 9 to 13 members by the State Legislature to dilute opposition to decentralization among some board members.

The Legislature also directed the enlarged board to prepare a complete decentralization plan by the end of the year.

Dr. Gittell said the new board may indicate how far it will go toward decentralization by the way it seizes—or does not seize—some intermediary powers offered by the Legislature.

She said the board can, if it wishes, immediately grant virtual autonomy to the three experimental districts to give them an uninhibited test run. She added that the board also may delegate more power to the 30 local school boards, for example, allowing them to pick their own superintendents in the six districts where vacancies now exist.

Dr. Gittell was consultant to the Mayor's task force which drew up the decentralization plan. She now is helping the demonstration districts build community ties, under a Ford Foundation grant.

Appointees comment

Comments of two of the new appointees seemed to confirm Dr. Gittell's expectations.

Ernest R. Minott, who switches to the opposite side of the firing line from his position as vice-president of the United Parents Assocations of New York City, said he favored decentralization as a way of bringing the school system "closer to children and parents."

The United Parents Associations represents an estimated 400,000 members of school parents' and parent-teacher organizations in the metropolitan area.

Mr. Minott said he felt decentralization was ready to move ahead faster, if only the responsibilites of local districts could be spelled out more clearly to avoid conflicts.

Hector Vazquez, the first Puerto Rican board member, said he hoped changing the school system would help change some stubborn educational attitudes.

He suggested a more creative approach to the problems of Puerto Rican students. He recalled that the New York schools' "solution" to the language problem he had when enrolled there was to "put me back a couple of grades."

Mr. Vazquez is now executive director of the Puerto Rican Forum, a nonprofit organization that seeks to open educational and job opportunities.

'Opportunity' cited

Another appointee, the Rev. Milton A. Galamison, said he consented to join the school board, which he has opposed so vigorously in the past, because of the "opportunity for progress" on decentralization. He pledged to resign if the board "does not move off dead center."

The Rev. Mr. Galamison led two school boycotts in 1964 to protest segregation and another last spring to press for local control of the schools. He was arrested at the school board's headquarters in 1966 and afterward called for the board's ouster.

The minister is pastor of Siloam Presbyterian Church in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn and director of the School and Community Organized for Partnership in Education, a group funded by the Ford Foundation to promote cooperation within the school community.

The others appointed are William F. Haddad, former associate director of the Peace Corps, now chairman of the United States Research & Development Corporation, a management firm, and Salim L. Lewis, a philanthropist and investment banker.

Threat to civil rights seen in bill to restrict HEW

By the Associated Press

Washington

A measure that cleared its first Senate hurdle could halt, or reverse Department of Health, Education and Welfare efforts to desegregate Southern schools, according to civil-rights officials.

The provision, passed by the House on June 26, and cleared unchanged through a Senate subcommittee would prohibit the HEW from using its funds, or cutting off its education grants, to force the busing of students, the closing of any school, or the attendance of a student at any school against his parents' wishes.

Authoritative sources said this could weaken the HEW's program in the North as well as in the south.

The 1964 civil-rights act said federal funds shall not be used in any program or activity which has racial discrimination. The HEW has cut off funds from some school districts for noncompliance with integration guidelines.

Acceptability questioned

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D) of Michigan, chairman of the Democratic Study Group of House liberals, said the new measure is clearly intended to repeal that part of the civil-rights act.

Sources said HEW civil-rights officials think the provision would require them to accept freedom-of-choice desegregation plans, whether they prove effective or not —perhaps even from districts already cut off from aid.

Underground oceans put to work

By Neal Stanford

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The United States is in "hot water"—and reveling in it. So are the Soviet Union, New Zealand, Iceland, Italy, and Japan—and possibly some other of the 122 members of the United Nations.

But this "hot water" is not political or economic. It is that vast sea or ocean of hot water that lies below the earth's surface, with temperatures varying from 150 degrees to 1,500 degrees F.

The Soviets, who have just announced that they are tapping this buried heat in a dozen or more places in their country, say there are 168 million cubic miles of this hot water trapped under the earth's surface. That would mean about half as much hot water locked in below the ground as there is cold water filling the seven seas.

Reserves called for

It was something over a year ago that President Johnson, alerted to the energy potential of this ocean of hot water lying below the surface in many states, asked that areas in the United States with a potential for geothermal resources be withdrawn from the country's public lands.

Since then the Geological Survey of the Department of Interior has surveyed 13 Western states where much of this water would be and earmarked more than a million acres to be explored for geothermal resources.

United States geologists have estimated that from 5 to 10 percent of the world's resources of geothermal energy are in the United States. And they say there is enough heat stored in rocks in the upper six miles of the crust beneath the United States to equal the heat content of 900 trillion tons of coal. The problem is to tap it, harness it, and use it profitably as electric power.

Sharp increase forecast

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall estimates that currently about 1 million kw. of power is being produced throughout the world with geothermal energy. He anticipates an increase 10 times over in the next few years at the rate research and exploration are going on.

The power would be generated by releasing steam from these naturally hot areas through drill holes and then channeling it to a turbine generator unit.

Records show that the Romans made wide use of natural hot waters in Italy. Also hot springs, or "health spas," have been popular in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia—as well as in the United States.

Italy is credited with the first commercial use of geothermal resources. Back in 1777, borax was recovered from the many natural steam and hot-water vents in Larderello. The first power-generating station using natural steam energy for generating electricity also was built in Larderello in 1904. About the same time Iceland is reported having produced salt from sea water by using natural hot waters.

Thermal springs lack heat

In the U.S., thermal springs visited for health purposes sprang up in many Western states—as well as North Dakota, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. But these springs basically are not hot enough to be used except for health resorts.

It was 1920 before Japan tried using natural steam energy for generating electricity. Then in 1922 the U.S. tried building an unsuccessful geothermal-power generating station at the geysers district in California. The U.S. has not taken the lead in exploring geothermal energy, primarily because it has other and relatively cheaper resources for power.

New Zealand made its first try at harnessing geothermal steam back in 1925, but it did not take up the matter energetically until 1946. In Iceland the first attempt to harness such steam was made in 1925 for the purpose of space heating. By 1930 natural steam was being supplied to homes and industries in Reykjavik. Iceland actually leads the other countries in development of natural steam.

UN pushes research

Mexico has a pilot plant operating and is planning several generator plants. There has been a UN survey of Central Africa as a potential user of geothermal energy. In Central America the UN is sponsoring geothermal research in Guatemala, Costa Rica, and El Salvador.

The Russian account of progress in using geothermal energy for electrical power appeared in this month's slick magazine monthly Soviet Life. Among places in the U.S.S.R. where geothermal power is used or planned is in Southern Kamchatka, where a commercial plant is already operating, generating power for canneries, a collective farm, and a settlement. An underground lake with a temperature of 482 degrees F. has been discovered in the Kurlie Islands, and plans are going ahead for a power plant there.

And in Siberia a geothermal sea has been discovered that is larger than the Black Sea. The Crimea is another area getting attention by Moscow's geothermal experts. And such power for many cities is being explored — for Tiflis, Grozny, Krasnodar (Caucasus), Astrakhan (the Lower Volga), Tashkent (Central Asia), Omsk, Tobolsk (Siberia), and Alma-Ata (Kazakhstan).

Some problems involved

Certain problems surround harnessing geothermal power. Drilling steam wells is usually more expensive than drilling oil and gas wells. Greater care is required to prevent blowouts. Also, the high temperatures require special and often more expensive tools.

Then there is the problem of disposal of waste products, the mineral content of the steam, which is sometimes as much as one-third. And steam often carries corrosive gases that damage equipment. But with the power requirements of the world reaching explosive proportions, any untapped source is bound to be actively explored. And that is what is happening today with geothermal power—in all parts of the world.

4-to-20 school age proposed

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati

The National Governors' Conference Education Committee has proposed scrapping the traditional 10 to 12 years of free public schooling in favor of a 16-year program.

The seven-member committee also urged federal, state, and local governments to combine to help solve the massive and complex problems of the nation's schools.

Regarding the expanded education proposal, the committee said that "age six is much too late to start education and age 16 is much too early to stop."

The projected school-age range is 4 to 20 or possibly 22.

The committee stressed that implementation of the suggestion and of others for helping city youths "rest on public acceptance of the fact that effective urban education for urban populations will require higher expenditures per pupil."

The committee said the single most effective federal contribution "would be a program of unrestricted general aid."

Layaway
COAT SALE
All coats return to original prices after August 17! Use one of our 3 convenient payment plans!
Steinbach COMPANY
ASBURY PARK • RED BANK • BRICK TOWN
NEW JERSEY

AN UNUSUAL SPECIAL
One of our leading Makers of fine suits has given us a rare opportunity to select imported wools of the finest quality. We have made them up in (2) styles. No two fabrics are alike. Many are checks, plaids, and solid colors. All of them are woolens that go into suits that sell from $175 to $250
SPECIALLY PRICED AT $125
Sizes 6 to 14
Alex
620 VALLEY ROAD, UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

STORAGE
PACKING
MOVING
SHIPPING ANYWHERE
81 Years Serving Northern N.J.
Orange New Brunswick Madison
677-2000 CH 6-1300 FR 7-8444
LINCOLN-MAYFLOWER
STORAGE WAREHOUSE

Your response is important
TELL THEM
you saw their ad in
The Christian Science Monitor

FROM THE WORLD'S FINEST MAKERS . . .
S. Marsh & Sons
FINE JEWELERS SINCE 1908
NEWARK 189 MARKET STREET • MA 3-2770
MILLBURN 7265 MILLBURN AVE • DR 6-7100

Photos by Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Successful bidders tote away their purchases from auction at the late Webster Knight II estate, Greyholme Farm, R.I. The sale was conducted by Manhattan's Parke-Bernet Galleries. Right: Vintage automobile buffs inspect antique cars assembled on estate's lawn prior to auction. Antique-car collecting has created a business for automobile restoration.

Collectors converge

Nothing like a friendly country auction in the summer

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

West Warwick, R.I.

It's country-auction time when goods swap hands—out under the trees—as people fan themselves and chat and munch hot dogs and swig soda pop. "Attic auctions" manage to clear out basements and attics as every manner of household goods and child-raising gear simply changes ownership by decree of a drawling auctioneer.

Church-fair auctions are a great summer past time in New England. They bring together "summer" people and "winter" people in friendly fraternization as donated treasures are paraded across the block. At rural barnside auctions you sit around on bales of hay; at estate auctions you sit on folding chairs set out on a sprawling lawn, or under a striped tent and watch a lifetime of collections pass before your eyes in a single day.

Invariably there is an excited patron in a floppy hat who must be constantly reminded by the auctioneer, 'Lady, will you please stop bidding against yourself." And there are always nibblers, who nibble tenderly when prices are low and back away fast as bids soar. And swashbuckling types who bid boldly, only to surround themselves with a motley array of "stuff" which they loudly disclaim "interests them.'

An estate auction

It was the estate auction of the late Webster Knight II which brought us here to Greyholme Farm, to see fine old stables and barns filled with household goods, antique clocks, and vintage automobiles. For the first time since the property of Maxim Karolik was sold in nearby Newport, in June, 1964, the illustrious firm of Parke-Bernet agreed to conduct an estate sale outside of its own Manhattan galleries.

Now affiliated with Sotheby's of London, Parke-Bernet is expanding its horizons. On May 29, it sallied as far afield as Orange County, Calif., where it auctioned off 29 veteran airplanes and got a top price of $40,000 for a 1918 Sopwith Camel.

WOMEN TODAY

Two years ago, Parke-Bernet admitted that veteran automobiles had "artistic" value and that their parts and literature could be dignified with the term "automobiliana." It was timely, too, since old-car fanciers are growing in numbers by the day. Their fervor is boundless, their nostalgia catching, and their ability to pay staggering sums for choice models immeasurable. At Parke-Bernet's old-car auction held a couple of months ago in Brookline, Mass., a 1913 Mercer Raceabout had brought $45,000.

Sauntering among the vintage-car enthusiasts—rugged, tanned, outdoor types—we learned that buffs are linked together now in three national organizations: the Veteran Motor Car Club of America, the Antique Auto Club of America, and the Horseless Carriage Club.

Henry Austin Clark Jr., who has built his interest in old cars into the Long Island Automotive Museum at Southhampton, N.Y., reckons there are now 50,000 antique-car collectors in the U.S., and that they own an average of two cars apiece. Thus, he contends, there are at least 100,000 elderly cars now in the hands of hobbyists who coddle them, and dress up, "in period," to drive them.

Nice through and through

"Why do we love antique cars?" a collector asked, and answered himself.

"Because there was no junk in them. Their craftsmanship was great. They are nice, through and through."

Though Webster Knight II had been a charter member of the Veteran Motor Car Club of America, it was obvious that his old cars were neither sufficiently groomed nor glamorous to bring top prices. This scarcely bothered the collectors, who claim that "resurrection" is the main attraction, anyway. Taking scrappy-looking automobiles and transforming them into gleaming jewels of perfection in every detail—that's the project that stirs the heart of a vintage-automobile buff.

Antique-car collecting has, of course, brought new businesses into being. For example, Andrew B. Damon of Hanover, Mass., who makes his living by "transportation and restoration of antique automobiles." He had his trucks at the Knight sale, and negotiated with buyers to remove their newly-bought vehicles anywhere up and down the Eastern seaboard. He says he frequently does stripping, sand-blasting, and de-greasing of old cars in his own shop, then turns them back to their owners for the "fun job" of painting and finishing. Antique-car parts is another proliferating business, and it's surprising, collectors say, how many parts are still extant. If they aren't there are specialists who will fabricate them.

A 1908 Buick Touring Model F brought top price of $2,900 at the Knight sale. A Jack Benny-type 1905 Maxwell touring car brought $2,100 and a two-passenger Pope-Waverly electric road wagon sold for $2,100.

Useful remembrances of times past

By Darren Stone

It's not the best idea to be constantly telling our children "when I was your age" or boring them with endless stories of long ago. Still, remembrance of times past, casually shared when it naturally comes to mind, can be quite useful. At least it has helped my image with the boys.

The boys were playing ball where I had told them not to play. Crash! Another window broken. I didn't make much of it, they cleaned up the glass, and moved to the suggested play area.

That night I overheard one of those conversations that are meant for scrapbooks along with baby's first haircut and the first drawing of a man.

"Were you surprised when Mom didn't

Looking homeward

get mad?" Roddy asked, after they were privately tucked in for the night.

"Not too much. She doesn't get mad that often. I think she's getting used to us. Besides, she broke some windows and things when she was our age, so she knows what its like," Chad replied.

"How do you know she did?" Roddy queried.

"She told me. Well, not windows, but geranium pots. She told me once she and her friend busted some lady's geranium pots on purpose, and then she felt so badly she went back and said she was sorry."

"Really, did she say that?"

"Yeah. You know you're better off if you have parents who did some bad things before. Chip Milton's folks must have never done anything. They're always mad at him even if he drops a cracker crumb."

"Would you ever run away from home, Chad?" his brother mumbled sleepily.

"If I wanted to. But I think it's kind of a stupid waste of time. I told Chip he could just come over and stay in our tree house and we would bring him food," Chad said, yawning.

"What do you think Mom would say?" Roddy wondered. "Adults get mad when kids run off, you know."

"Yeah, but Mom's not an adult so much. She's more on the human side. Maybe if we asked her she'd let Chip stay with us."

I don't know when I've had a nicer thing said about me.

Spain's high fashion goes international

By Patricia Shelton
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Barcelona, Spain

The government has climbed into the driver's seat and Spain's high fashion bandwagon is beginning to roll.

With government help, Spain's 12 leading custom houses have just held their first organized group showings in colorful old Barcelona. It has been a "red carpet" launching, sandwiched in between Rome's alta moda showings and Paris' haute couture collections.

In contrast to the more than 400 fashion press representatives at Rome and the usual 800-plus in Paris, there were about 60 of us at Barcelona—and two-thirds of the total Spanish. Nobody's saying that the timing—when Paris couture is in troubled waters—is anything but coincidental.

From Madrid and Barcelona, the alta costura for fall '68 is largely Manuel Pertegaz and promise. However, there's much to be said for Elio Berhanyer's day clothes in particular, Pedro Rodriguez' beaded evening costumes, Mitzou's suedes, and Spanish embroideries, textiles, and tailoring in general.

If Spain had nothing to offer but Pertegaz' collection, this would be enough to build on. Already famous in world fashion centers. Mr. Pertegaz presents a fall collection of day and evening wear that gives you fashion any way you want it—quiet elegance or avant-garde zing.

After his show I asked about prices and was told that here you can get a suit for about 14,000 pesetas ($200), coat for 16,000, and evening clothes from 20,000 to 50,000. And this is one of the biggest selling points for alta costura. It's priced far below most Rome and Paris couture and no higher than much American ready-to-war.

Mr. Pertegaz uses the finest fabrics from Spain, France, and Italy, and has a variety of silhouettes. One of the high spots of his collection is a brown maxicoat with rippled cape cellar and gold frog fasteners, over a matching sleeveless tunic with chiffon blouse and high stretch leather boots.

From Elio there are excellent day clothes comparable to those of Courrèges, Ungaro, and Cardin, and from Mitzou the softest "baby" leathers.

Pedro Rodriguez, who has the oldest dressmaking house in Spain, is famous for his beaded formal year, which can be purchased for as little as $300 a gown. Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke bought many of her gowns from him while her husband was United States Ambassador to Spain. It was from her Spanish fashion exhibition at the Embassy last January that the present interministry commission for the promotion of Spanish fashions stemmed.

The Countess Quintanilla, in the international best-dressed hall of fame, does much of her shopping at Pertegaz and Elio. An American married to a Spanish nobleman, she was asked by the fashion commission to be its liaison with the visiting press for the fall collections. She also is a friend of Eleanor Lambert, fashion publicist and columnist who headed the American contingent of 10 and had been on Mrs. Duke's committee.

While Spanish fashions as a whole are not up to New York, Rome, and Paris standards and look old and slow by comparison, it was not until now that the majority of designers were thinking past their Spanish clientele. Only a few foreigner buyers have been coming to Spain with any regularity.

There's plenty of potential for alta costura. The textile industry is already strong. Spanish double-face fabrics are said to be unbeatable.

Tentatively, Spain's ready-to-wear group, La Moda del Sol, and boutiques will be included in spring showings, to be held in January in Madrid. Possibly accessories houses will participate.

Spain's alta costura has the earmarks of a diamond in the rough. It should be interesting to see what happens in the cutting and polishing.

MOVIE GUIDE

We publish this Guide as a service to our readers, to help them decide for themselves what movies they may wish to see. The Guide is intended to cover current screen attractions being widely shown. It describes briefly the contents of each film, furnishes a capable comment and a classification (A means Adults, F means Family). However, these classifications do not constitute endorsements. Further guidance is supplied by reviews on the Arts-Entertainment pages:

BAND OF OUTSIDERS (French) — Jean-Luc Godard's deftly crafted film about romantic innocence and criminal opportunism highlights the illusive quality of the ideals of the protagonists. Anna Karina stars.—A.

BENJAMIN (French)—18th century tale about boy and girl losing their innocence in a slick setting of amoral hedonism. Teasing tedium with little point and less purpose.—A.

BLACKBEARD'S GHOST—Walt Disney's confection with Peter Ustinov as cuddly pirate-ghost in tale that depends on invisibility, gambling, and cheating for its rather tired sight gags.—F

BOOM!—Visually opulent, dramatically tedious Tennessee Williams story directed by Joseph Losey. Elizabeth Taylor plays a rich, dying widow who holds sway on her decadent island kingdom off the Sardinian coast. Richard Burton is an ominous stranger who comes both to taunt and brighten her last days.—A

CHINA IS NEAR (Italian) — Marco Bellocchio's sure and natural direction gives force to an iconoclastic swipe at various human foibles, primarily hypocrisy and the futility of "causes."—A.

CHUBASCO—Ordinary adventure-story ingredients gives fillip of excitement by competent use of tuna-fishing background.—A.

DANDY IN ASPIC—Downbeat spy film starring Laurence Harvey as double agent. Good performances fail to keep film from falling apart at the end in overmuch gore.—A.

DAY THE FISH CAME OUT—Pretentious allegory about radioactive contamination and influx of tourism on small Greek island, both destructive of peasant ways.—A

DEPART (French)—Jerry Skolimowski's lively, comic, ultimately revealing—if sometimes vulgar—study of a young man's bursting energies as they switch from an obsession with cars to their unconscious object—his girl friend.—A.

DETECTIVE—Frank Sinatra performs thoughtfully as hard-bitten cop of integrity fighting the system and himself in New York. Shock effects usually realistic, though harrowing story retains some clichés.—A.

DEVIL'S BRIGADE — Unexceptional war film about an unattractive bunch of soldiers. Coarse language and humor, glorification of violence, offset occasionally convincing performances.—A

DON'T RAISE THE BRIDGE, LOWER THE RIVER—Typical Jerry Lewis comedy finds hero trying to raise money through a succession of wacky schemes. Good supporting cast makes proceedings occasionally amusing.—F.

DOUBLE MAN — Yul Brynner in spy tale lacking in needed suspense, but performances by him (in two roles) provides interest in an otherwise too-obvious plot about a double agent.—A

FACE OF WAR—All the emotional tension of a typical suspense film supported by the realism and force of documentary technique in Eugene Jones's brilliant and disturbing study of United States Marines in Vietnam. The sights and sounds of war without glamour or sensationalism enable the viewer to feel, in some measure what it is like to be involved in actual armed conflict — A.

FEARLESS VAMPIRE KILLERS—Roman Polanski as director writer and star, stumbles into cross-purposes in this unattractive would-be spoof on vampires. Buried in its slapstick and corn is a thread of indignation of the corruption of innocence but it is at odds with the entire tone of the film.—A.

FIFTH HORSEMAN IS FEAR (Czech) — Stunningly photographed glimpse of fear-ridden lives during Nazi occupation of Prague in World War II. Excellent use of sound effects heightens tension in film ultimately positive in its statement of human triumph over dark forces.—A.

GREEN BERETS—Tedious, preachy tale about violent heroics of American forces in Vietnam. Poor script and direction are made more apparent by dull performances.—A.

HAGBARD AND SIGNE (Swedish-Danish)—Icelandic saga of love, war, and honor retells ancient feud that disrupts a royal romance. Naturalism of setting contrasts with dreamlike quality of plotting.—A.

HIGH, WILD, AND FREE — Gordon Eastman's beautiful color record of his adventures in British Columbia with wildlife and wilderness.—F.

HOUR OF THE WOLF (Swadish)—Ingmar Bergman's dark glance at the manifest fears and torments of a creative artist and his wife's involvement in them. Max von Sydow, Liv Ullmann.—A.

I'LL NEVER FORGET WHAT'S 'ISNAME — Abrupt, startling cuts liven but eventually spoil this tale of a London ad man who gives up wife and job to seek his lost integrity. Offensive scenes unfortunately intrude. Orson Welles, Oliver Reed, Carol White star.—A.

INSPECTOR CLOUSEAU — Alan Arkin puts his own deadpan stamp on fumbling French detective (formerly played by Peter Sellers) in plot that permits gratuitous violence and other unsavory incidents in the midst of general hilarity.—A.

LEMONADE JOE (Czech)—A witty and biting look at various American institutions and foibles captured in a delightful take-off on the Hollywood western—a chance to see things through Czech eyes.—A.

MADIGAN—Richard Widmark and Henry Fonda in well-written detective film about law-enforcement men whose personal lives and public stances do not always agree.—A.

ODD COUPLE — Walter Matthau and Jack Lemmon in lively screen adaptation of Neil Simon's hilarious comedy about two men who set up housekeeping together when their wives leave them. Taut direction by Gene Saks keeps the laughter flowing without dropping the polish and believability of the story line.—A

OEDIPUS THE KING (British) — Christopher Plummer in the title role of a blockily beautiful translation to the screen of Sophocles's tragedy. Grandeur rather than horror emphasized in a plot that has in no way been softened for contemporary audiences.—A.

PETULIA—Julie Christie and George C. Scott in tale that spotlights the deification of material things. Technically agile film record of the excesses of the affluent society.—A.

P.J. — Title character (George Peppard) is one more disillusioned private eye in a well-acted but drearily familiar framework for brutality.—A.

POOR COW (British)—Unsuccessful attempt to convey the flavor of lower-class life on the fringes of the criminal world in England. Relief from the grimness provided in sometimes touching treatment of mother-child relationship.—A.

PRIVATE NAVY OF SGT. O'FARRELL — Weak Bob Hope-Phyllis Diller comedy about efforts to retrieve a sunken supply ship's cargo of beer during World War II in the Pacific.—F.

ROSEMARY'S BABY—Roman Polanski's skillful direction makes vivid his disturbing allegory about witchcraft and the profane.—A.

SCALPHUNTERS — Western adventure-comedy based on bounty-hunting of Indian scalps stars Burt Lancaster. Sometimes telling development of racial theme marred by equating violence with manhood.—A.

SPEEDWAY — Those who like Elvis Presley, Nancy Sinatra, and stock-car racing may find bright spots amid the artificiality of this 26th film in Mr. Presley's still highly successful career.—F.

SWEET NOVEMBER — Sandy Dennis and Anthony Newley in tale that blends soap opera and sex comedy to produce an intermittently effective tragicomedy about a dying girl who takes a new lover every month with the intention of helping each one understand himself better.—A.

SWIMMER — Stilted, unreal version of John Cheever story about a man who is a casualty of the affluent society. Attempts to put on film his basically introspective history of decline do not work as they should. Stars Burt Lancaster.—A.

80 IS A DANGEROUS AGE, CYNTHIA—Mildly amusing vehicle for the many talents of Dudley Moore, who stars and is responsible for the music and coauthorship of the screenplay. Concerns a composer who determines to get married and write a hit musical in the six weeks before his 30th birthday.—A.

THE ONE AND ONLY GENUINE, ORIGINAL FAMILY BAND—Walt Disney musical heavy on nostalgia, light on originality. Sometimes maudlin, sometimes preachy tale of love and politics and the generation gap in the 1880's.—F

THOMAS CROWN AFFAIR—Steve McQueen and Faye Dunaway in stunningly filmed suspense tale involving bank robbery and the games people play. Tight plotting adds to tension of hard-to-predict finale.—A.

2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY — Stanley Kubrick's brilliant cinematography and profound questioning of the aims of man's inventiveness infuse this three-hour filmic experience with the raw material of wonder. A refreshing lack of dialogue and superfluous plotting directs attention to the purely cinematic elements of a film which performs kinesthetic gymnastics of a high order. Weightlessness and the slow ballet of movements in space are recreated for the filmgoer as concepts of time and space dissolve.—F.

VENGEANCE OF SHE — H. Rider Haggard's mystery woman somehow never appears in this silly adventure referring to her. Occasional visual interest of some scenes dealing with occult rituals is drowned out by generally poor acting and very ordinary directing by Cliff Owen.—A.

VILLA RIDES — Yul Brynner and Robert Mitchum as Pancho Villa and an American adventurer in historical epic emphasizing violence rather than history.—A.

WAR AND PEACE (Russian) — Six-and-a-half-hour film masterpiece, in 70 mm. color, based on Tolstoy's classic novel. Superb Russian cast headed by Sergei Bondarchuk, who also produced, directed, scripted this $100 million, five-year production. Effect of Napoleon's siege of Russia is movingly portrayed through lives of four families of Russian aristocracy, but uneven English dubbing flaws film. Distributor Walter Reade's open-end ticket policy enables viewer to see two parts on separate days.—A.

WHAT'S SO BAD ABOUT FEELING GOOD?—Amusing if not hilarious comedy about the effects of a bird which arrives in New York carrying a virus that seems to affect people's dispositions—for the better. George Peppard and Mary Tyler Moore star.—A.

WHERE ANGELS GO — TROUBLE FOLLOWS — Rosalind Russell smiles and sighs her way through a contrived comedy based on the struggles between an activist nun and her conservative superior. Stella Stevens co-stars on the run.—F.

WHERE WERE YOU WHEN THE LIGHTS WENT OUT?—Silly sex farce stars Doris Day as successful actress caught in embarrassing situation during the northeastern power blackout of 1965. Terry-Thomas, Patrick O'Neal, and Robert Morse co-star; Hy Averback directed.—A.

WILD IN THE STREETS—Coarse and crude exploitation film in the guise of a comedy about the generation gap.—A.

YOUNG GIRLS OF ROCHEFORT (French) — Visually glorious musical film results from the collaboration of Jacques Demy and Michel Legrand. Light-headed plot interweaves three love stories in a spoof of musical-comedy plots in general. Gene Kelly, George Chakiris, Francoise Dorleac, and Catherine Deneuve, star.—F.

YOURS, MINE, AND OURS — Simple-minded but sometimes enjoyable comedy about the real-life adventures of a widow and widower who decide to marry and thus bring together under one roof a total of 18 children. Lucille Ball and Henry Fonda star.—F.

Recent releases

JULY 24, 1968

FOR LOVE OF IVY—Sidney Poitier and Abby Lincoln star in romantic comedy about a gambler whose services are enlisted to help a wealthy family hold on to a maid who yearns for education.—A.

HOW SWEET IT IS—Debbie Reynolds and James Garner star in comedy about a married couple who misunderstand each other and their teen-age son; things come to a head during a summer in Europe. Pointless, but technically slick film.—A.

Women help with home repairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The hands that rock the cradle are taking on an ever-growing share of home repair jobs once considered the private domain of men.

One such job is replacing screen in aluminum-framed windows. Women are finding the job relatively easy, say aluminum authorities. Here's all that's involved:

Measure the opening to be replaced. Your hardware store or building supply dealer will help you select screening for the width nearest your needs.

While you're there, get a little roller tool designed specifically for this purpose. It usually costs less than a dollar.

Back home, snap out the "spline," a strip in the groove of the inner frame—the spline holds the screen in by friction. Lay the replacement aluminum screening across the opening and, starting at a corner and using the roller, roll the screen edge into the groove with the spline on top of it. The shape of the tool makes this easy for you.

SALLÉE
CUSTOM CARPETING and AREA RUGS
Custom Colors
Custom Designs
The wool mark is awarded to quality tested carpets made of pure wool pile.
For more information WRITE or Phone (213) 655-5017
SALLÉE CARPETS
144 North Robertson Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90048

Major-League scholarships aid 1,125

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

"It's unfortunate," Ford Frick was saying, "that almost nothing has been written about the wonderful job baseball is doing to help the college athlete."

This was at Cooperstown, N.Y., during Hall of Fame weekend. No one is more interested in the ever-expanding shrine of baseball and the game itself than the gentleman who was its commissioner from Oct. 8, 1951 to Nov. 17, 1965.

"Actually this college plan, which keeps expanding every year, was started three or four years before I retired from the commissioner's office," Frick continued. "We were putting about 480 boys through college when I left. That figure must have grown to 600 or more by now."

(Charley Segar of the present commissioner's staff later revealed that there are now 1,125 on the scholarship list.)

'He gains a great deal'

"The college boys who benefit from this plan are all selected properly through the free-agent draft," Frick explained. "If they are ballplayers, but still want to finish their college educations, baseball can offer them up to $1,000 a semester for eight semesters. The commissioner's office does the arranging, then bills the major-league club involved.

"And this I especially like about the plan: if the boy goes to spring training and shows that he lacks the ability to play professional ball, he still gets his scholarship. He not only doesn't lose, he gains a great deal.

"College coaches complain that because of this plan a boy loses his eligibility to play football, basketball, and all other collegiate sports. True. But that is the college rule. I fail to see why a boy who signs a contract with professional baseball should be branded a pro in football or any other sport. Big-league ballplayers can play amateur golf."

Frick, one of the men most responsible for getting the Baseball Museum and Hall of Fame rolling, is very enthusiastic about Cooperstown's newest addition, the National Baseball Library. Devoted to the communications and press side of big-league baseball, it represents the most prominent recognition the press media has ever enjoyed in the national sport.

Unsung heroes of baseball

"The writers, the photographers, the cartoonists are the early unsung heroes of baseball," the former commissioner said. "The exposures they gave baseball were largely responsible for its early growth. Without them it could not have become our national pastime. I am very glad that we are now able to recognize them in this beautiful new library building."

(The new library was dedicated on July 22, the same day Goose Goslin, Joe Medwick, and Kiki Cuyler increased the Hall of Fame membership to 110.)

"Fans have been reading by-line stories, looking at photographs, and smiling at cartoons for many years, yet know very little about the men behind them," Frick continued. "This new library should bring the press and public closer together.

Everything has changed

"I hope, also, that through this communications branch of the Museum and Hall of Fame, more members of the press will get interested in what is going on here in Cooperstown. And through them, perhaps more professional baseball people will get interested. Too many big-league men at the executive level have never been here and seem to show very little or no interest in what is being done here by a small group of dedicated men."

Frick, one of the founders of big-league baseball's great pension plan, thinks the game is unfairly criticized for its business practices.

"Ordinary business practices become a sin when applied to baseball," he said. "But why? Baseball is a costly, complicated operation and reflects the era in which it operates. It simply follows the economic principles of the era.

"Baseball was fortunate that in the beginning it was able to establish its vital reserve clause and move franchises. If the big leagues had been started, say, as late as 1950, anti-trust laws would have frowned upon some of our practices."

How, Frick wonders, can anyone say that baseball is slipping in public interest? "My old National League [he was once its president] drew many more fans last year than both profesional football leagues combined.

"It's true that sandlot baseball is no longer played in every village, as it once was. When I was a boy, we played baseball in the summer and ice skated in the winter. There was nothing else. But gone, too, are the village blacksmith shop, the horse and team, and many other wonderful memories. Today more boys are playing organized, uniformed baseball than ever before.

"Baseball must remain constantly alert," Frick added. "But the suggestion that the future of the game is shaky is ridiculous."

Associated Press Wirephoto

Obstacle course

Huge rubber fingers, tension mounted, provide artificial resistance to ball carriers at the New York Giants pro football camp at Fairfield, Conn. No. 24 is fullback Tucker Frederickson.

Gymnastics sells self-confidence

By Alan Grayson
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SPORTS

Circumstances often force college athletic coaches to adopt a win-at-any-cost attitude. So far Mike Jacobson has been able to avoid this.

As befits the gymnastics coach at the University of Iowa he expects and exhorts his teams to do well. But, because of the nature of his sport, he's genuinely more interested in the benefits that gymnastics has to offer youngsters.

"First of all this is a really competitive sport," Jacobson emphasized, "but at the same time it's a sport in which anyone can excel.

"Here's one thing that's really great about gymnastics," he added, "it's terrific for developing the body, and particularly if you have bad posture. You have to learn to stand up straight. You have to learn to handle yourself in front of a crowd. It helps teach you self-confidence."

Jacobson started his own gymnastics career at a junior high school in Los Angeles. He gives most of the credit to the teacher, Robert Ross, who was prepared to spend time with him. The value of the instruction was proved when Mike won the National Collegiate Athletic Association's all-around championship in 1965 and was selected to the United States Gymnastics Federation world-championship team the next year.

Poor equipment

After graduating from Penn State University, Jacobson was assistant gymnastics coach at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., before assuming his present post at Iowa.

This summer, however, he's undertaken a project that's perhaps more to his liking than anything else. He's a member of Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's Youth Sports and Recreation Program.

"Right now my purpose isn't to help gymnasts," Jacobson explained. "It's to help children in underprivileged areas. I'm interested in showing them the benefits that can be derived from this sport.

"Here's a good example of the sort of thing I mean," he continued. "I've just left New York where I gave a clinic and demonstration of gymnastics at a recreation center in a Negro ghetto area. We had very poor equipment, but there still were over 100 children who wanted to learn.

"Now I'm going to contact a firm that manufactures gymnastics equipment, and persuade them to donate some. Wherever we go [he's being helped by Kathy Corrigan, the Springfield (Mass.) College gymnastics star] we contact older gymnasts who will be capable of carrying on the program after we leave.

'Orientation in space'

"You don't need very elaborate equipment," Mike pointed out. "Tumbling is the basis of all gymnastics, so all you need is a few mats, and perhaps a trampoline. That's a really good piece of equipment to start on because it allows you to develop orientation in space.

"And it's important for anyone who's going to be a really good gymnast to start when they're young and without any fear of falling, or of throwing themselves about."

Jacobson is eager to promote the all-around aspects of his sport. He feels that every different piece of gymnastics apparatus should be used because each helps develop a different part of the body.

"In the United States we tend to be much more specialized than in Japan or the Soviet Union where they really stress working in all the Olympic gymnastics events," he said, with a touch of regret. "But, on the other hand, if a gymnast really works to perfect himself in one particular event he might even win a scholarship to college because of it. So who's to say that's a bad thing?"

Tight end demands composite player

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego

Monty Stickles was relaxing in his dormitory room at California Western after a rugged two-hour scrimmage.

He was talking football, his goals, and about his new team, the second-year New Orleans Saints.

"My goal this season is to catch 40 passes," said the lantern-jawed tight end the Saints acquired recently from the San Francisco 49ers in a trade for cornerback George Rose. "I'm planning to be the Saints' starting tight-end. I'd like to prove again that I can be a top receiver. By doing this, I'll help take some pressure off the wide receivers.

"I've had up-and-down season as a receiver in the past, but I've always been strong as a blocker on the run."

Stickles, nicknamed "Iron Jaw" because of his large chin, was a 49er starter for eight seasons after they made him their No. 1 draft choice in 1960. He was an all-America end at Notre Dame in 1958 and 1959.

A 6ft. 4in., 240-pounder, Stickles is more noted for his excellent blocking than for his receiving abilities. Unlike some ends, who painfully avoid battling in the trenches, Stickles seems to thrive on combat. A punishing blocker, he is not adverse to running into and over a defensive halfback.

Strong qualifications

Close followers of professional football are aware of the fact that it helps for a tight-end to be part guard, part tackle, part split-end, and part flanker. He must be big enough to block a linebacker or defensive end on a running play and agile enough to move downfield into a pattern on a pass play; Stickles has these qualifications.

"I'm aggressive because when you hit somebody real hard, you upset their way of thinking. You take their mind off of what they are trying to do. If I get their minds off what they are doing, they are going to be playing the way I want them to. When a guy is worrying about getting hit, he loses his concentration."

This will be Stickles' ninth season in the National Football League. "Getting in shape gets tougher each season," he said. "But San Diego is a great place to train because of the ocean breezes and the cool temperatures. You can push yourself into shape much faster here."

Monty has high regard for two Saints who are former 49ers — quarterback Bill Kilmer and gifted split-end Dave Parks, who played out his option the past season at San Francisco and signed a multi-year contract with the Saints.

Winning-type QB

"Parks will be a tremendous receiver for the Saints, just as he was for the 49ers," Stickles predicted. "He is one of football's great receivers. He has all the moves for both the short and long pass and has exceptional running ability when he comes down with a pass. Dave is a game-breaker. He can break tackles and score from any place on the field."

Kilmer is scheduled to be the Saints' starting quarterback this season after sharing the job in 1967 with now departed Gary Cuozzo. Stickles believes Kilmer is a winning-type quarterback.

"I believe Kilmer has more than enough ability to quarterback a team to a divisional championship in time," Monty judged. "He delivers a quick and accurate pass and can throw long.

"He's brilliant at getting a defense to set up the way he wants it. He is always thinking two or three plays ahead. He's gutty. He'll stand in the pocket and get the job done. And, he can run if he has to."

For pure brute strength, the Saints have another exceptional receiver in Stickles, the rock-muscled, fearless tight-end who specializes in blocking, but who has, on many occasions, come up with the big first-down pass over the middle.

First thing, however, Stickles must win the starting job from Kent Kramer, who still contends the job is his.

Baseball standings

(Through July 22)

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB	NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	59	34	.621	—	St. Louis	62	34	.646	—
Cleveland	55	42	.567	5	Atlanta	50	45	.526	11½
Baltimore	52	41	.559	6	Cincinnati	46	45	.505	13½
Boston	49	44	.527	9	Phil'delphia	46	46	.500	14
California	46	48	.489	12½	S. Francisco	48	48	.500	14
Oakland	46	49	.484	13	Chicago	48	49	.495	14½
Minnesota	45	49	.479	13½	Pittsburgh	45	49	.479	16
New York	45	49	.467	14½	New York	46	52	.469	17
Chicago	40	52	.435	17½	Los Angeles	43	53	.448	19
Washington	33	58	.363	24	Houston	42	55	.433	20½

Western diplomats chart new steps to disarmament

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

Western diplomats met here this week to search out what further steps toward disarmament may be charted in the next few months.

Their meeting advanced one of the least-known but most encouraging developments in the records of the Western alliance.

This is cooperation between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels, and Western delegations on the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC), which meets in Geneva.

Four members of NATO also are members of the ENDC. Their Geneva delegates are William C. Foster (United States), Fred Mulley (Britain), Roberto Caracciolo (Italy), and Gen. Edson L. M. Burns (Canada).

These four men spent July 22 with the 15-nation NATO council. Their meeting followed one of the biggest successes of the Geneva committee. That was the completion at its last session of a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear arms in the world. At last count this treaty had been signed by 69 nations, it was disclosed here July 23.

Common factor found

In the writing of that treaty NATO also had its part. It helped Western nations to find a common denominator of their arms needs so that this could be weighed at Geneva. It thus sped the work for a general agreement. It also helped persuade separate nations that their interests would be safeguarded in the treatymaking process when they sometimes were in doubt on that point.

What happened then is beginning to happen again as the Geneva committee takes up new tasks. The Geneva session now under way has before it a Soviet nine-point program for disarmament.

Of these nine points the NATO council has agreed that six qualified for immediate examination.

It did not give any order of priority for them. It urged arms control on the ocean floors, or seabeds, which would prevent arms being placed there.

This is really a project, not of disarmament, but of "nonarmament." No arms yet exist on the seabeds. But they could. Explosives could be permanently anchored, and missiles might be based there at some future time.

The council also agreed that regional systems of arms control could well be discussed at Geneva. Also it approved talks on peaceful application of nuclear energy.

Full ban anticipated

It agreed that negotiations for a "cut-off" in the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes could be useful.

It looked forward to discussions of a full ban against testing nuclear weapons. This would mean banning underground tests in addition to tests in space, in the atmosphere, and in water, which are already banned in a 1963 treaty.

The council also favored talks on chemical and bacteriological weapons, as the British delegation at Geneva has urged.

In looking at these projects, the council's main question was, which one of them would soonest prove to be negotiable?

The American Ambassador to the Geneva talks, Mr. Foster, told the council that "there seems to be recognition by most delegations at Geneva that the ENDC must concentrate on one particular measure in which agreement is realistically possible soon."

Czechoslovakia crisis

Soviet foreign policy faces major test

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Soviet foreign policy now faces its most severe test since the Cuban missile crisis.

If it allows Czechoslovakia to become an open window onto freedom of expression and political experiment it risks the security of its own closed system.

If it intervenes it risks at the minimum, a further break in the once monolithic structure of international communism and, at the maximum, armed conflict.

This is how Europe's newest crisis is viewed in a London that still registers some fallout from the explosion over Munich in 1938. Czechoslovakia then was left to the mercies of Hitler's expansionist Nazism. The reaction that led to World War II began. War followed the moment the Nazis fell upon Poland.

London also remains extremely conscious of much more recent events in Hungary, when Soviet armies, withdrawing after "exercises," turned around to crush the freedom movement there in the blazing streets of Budapest.

However, if there is extreme concern lest the Soviets attempt to gain their ends in Prague too by the direct use of force, there is here neither the feeling of a new "Munich" nor of another Poland of September, 1939.

British back Czechs

Soviet communism is no longer expansionist in the sense that Hitler's Nazism was, British observers say. It's aim is not to enlarge its frontiers by force but to secure an internal system of government sustained by force, which is rather different.

At the same time if it is to retain any hold upon European Communist parties outside Eastern Europe; if it is to enlarge the frontiers of Soviet communism—which remains a secondary aim—its foreign policy must be accepted as rational and peaceful.

It is notable that the British Communist Party now has announced its solidarity with the Czechs. It has "welcomed the positive developments" taking place in Czechoslovakia.

This British Communist statement thus is an almost direct warning to Moscow of the risks it would run if it were to try to force Prague into line.

However, it is appreciated in London that Moscow must also weigh most carefully the risks it runs if it does not contain the spread of liberal communism in and from Czechoslovakia.

The Czechs have frontiers with West as well as East Germany, and with Austria, too. Hungary is squeezed between Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania, all of them independently minded.

RESTAURANTS

CONCORD, N. H.
ANGELO'S
Largest and Best Known Italian-American Restaurant North of Boston
11 a.m. to 10 p.m. including Sundays
166 NORTH MAIN STREET
Phone 225-2411

HADDONFIELD, N. J.
HADDONFIELD, N. J.
The Homestead Restaurant
33 Kings Highway E. 428-6575
Luncheon and Dinners
Daily 11-7:30 Sunday 12-7:30

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
'The Wedgwood' CAFETERIA
20 SOUTH PARK STREET
OPEN SEVEN DAYS A WEEK

NEWARK, N. J.
We suggest a toothsome meal is our beautiful
English Country Grill
HOTEL ROBERT TREAT
Stephen Jacobson, Manager
50 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

RANCOCAS WOODS, N.J.
Distinctive Catering
Dine in a relaxed atmosphere with a beautiful bill of fare
Zubrant's Village Fare
Village of Shops
RANCOCAS WOODS, N. J.
Dinners, Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 5-8
Sunday 'til 7
Luncheons — 11:30-3
PHONE 609 235-7323

CARLISLE, PA.
Bellaire House
141 W. HIGH ST., CARLISLE, PA.
Breakfast, lunch and dinner every day. Come as you are and enjoy our friendly family atmosphere. One block from Dickinson Campus.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE "BOOKBINDER" FAMILY IS ONLY AT 15TH STREET
BOOKBINDERS
Seafood House, Inc.
215 South 15th Street • KI 5-1137
Open Daily & Sunday Parking Facilities
PHILADELPHIA, PA
THE BOSWELL HOUSE
Good Food, Moderate Prices
Luncheon—11:30 to 2 P.M.
Dinner—5 to 8 P.M.
Sunday Dinner—12 to 8 P.M.
VI 4-9996
5920 Greene St., Germantown, Phila.
Air Conditioned — Closed Tuesday

Baby-sitting a motley barnyard

Maria and I drove down our hill, went through the Wash Hollow gate, drove a narrow winding road through meadows and oak groves. Sagebrush, pearly everlasting, greasewood blossoms and leftover spring flowers flavored the air. Meadowlarks, which we don't have up on our hill, were flying and dropping songs. We had to go carefully because ground squirrels and rabbits thought the road was theirs.

Before we got to the house, back among live oaks, we had to stop the car. Seven dogs, all different sizes, shapes and colors, surrounded us. With them were two baby goats, several cats and a pig named Little Brother. Little Brother has a black head with a long delicate snout, and a black rump, like a patch, from which his kinked tail emerges. The rest of him is white. He was squealing and the dogs were wagging their tails and yelping with gladness. Two mares, standing in front of the house, whinnied to us. Then we saw a calf resting under a tree in the front yard.

"This is worse than home," Maria observed as we got out of the car. The animals impeded our progress as we walked toward the house. The goats kept tripping us.

♪ ♪ ♪

The family who own this assortment of creatures had been unexpectedly called away. We had volunteered to do their chores until they came back. We had had no proper instructions as to the routine and the animals wouldn't tell us anything, except that we should feed them.

Our animals tell us that every day, but they also tell us how, in case we forget. Our pigs and goat hurry to the places where we feed them, the cows go to stand by the proper gate, the calves are waiting where they should be. The dogs and cats in our house order us about in various ways. Maggie always lets us know when it is time for her sun bath on the porch.

But to these animals we were strangers, and they didn't know how to explain things correctly. All they explained was that their breakfast was late.

We shooed the mares away from the door and managed to enter the house without the goats, pig or dogs. But several cats darted in. We found sacks of dog feed, goat feed, rabbit and chicken feed. For the little goats we had to mix a white powder with water and let them drink from buckets. I started mixing that formula while Maria went to see where the chickens and rabbits lived and how one served them food and water.

♪ ♪ ♪

Soon nearly everything was eating, but strangely. The pig and the calf were eating the dogs' food, the dogs were eating the cats', the cats were lapping the goats' formula. The goats were bleating in despair.

We took up all the food and considered how to start over again in an orderly way. We couldn't find a rope anywhere, and we couldn't find enough feeding dishes for dogs and cats. Finally I remembered that we had a rope in the car, and I tied Little Brother to a fence post. He shrieked. In the refrigerator I found his breakfast, a pan of melon rinds. He stopped shrieking and made pleased comments.

Little Brother is a fortunate pig. He was given to the little boy of the family, and Little Brother's future is a bright one. He will always be a pet pig. He and the two small goats like to be with the boy all day, and so do the dogs and the cats and the calf. All the creatures, including the chickens and the rabbits, are pets and members of the family. It happened this way because the boy's parents decided to leave the city and live in a beautiful place.

♪ ♪ ♪

Somehow, that first time, we got everyone properly fed. We fed the cats in the kitchen and the little goats on the screened porch. For one instant I forgot to hold tight to a feeding bucket and a bunt from a vigorous head sent it flying. I mopped and learned not to forget that lesson.

The calf refused to eat her own feed and continued to eat with the dogs, but the dogs did not mind and there was enough for all.

The animals trooped along with us as far as the car when we started to leave. The goats jumped up on the hood, then leaped to the roof. We had to race the motor, toot the horn and yell before we could go away. The creatures were lonely for their human family, in spite of having the company of one another.

At home our dogs were amazed at us, sniffing the scents of Little Brother and goats, of strange dogs and cats. They couldn't understand why we had been associating with all those others, not when we had them. They stared at us reproachfully. We told them what good animals we had been feeding. "Imagine," said Maria, "our dogs letting a calf eat with them!"

♪ ♪ ♪

The next time we went to do the neighbor's chores we took along ropes and a number of feeding pans. We tied goats, calf and pig. The calf, however, still did not want her own type of food, she insisted on being served dog food. We decided that it didn't matter. There was plenty of grass for her anyway, and pools of water in the creek bed.

When we arrived that second time we were greeted warmly by all but the cats. The cats were on the roof. Maria shooed the mares from the front door, climbed on the porch rail and discovered a feeding dish within reach. "Why this must be where they feed the cats. And now the cats have shown us."

So had the mares. They were waiting for their grain, which we refused to give them. They were as fat as Little Brother because they had plenty of pasture and we decided it was extravagant to feed them, even if their family felt otherwise.

We felt more in control and everything went smoother this time. We even found one newly hatched baby chick wandering around with its mother. Only one, and she was extremely fond of it. She clucked constantly and her feathers were all ruffled, so that she looked twice as big as she was.

♪ ♪ ♪

Before their family came back we had grown extremely fond of these animals. We had never met kinder dogs, dogs who played gently with infant goats, cats, and small calf. In fact, Maria began eying her favorite dogs and saying that if the family ever had to part with any, she wanted this particular black dog for her own. I pretended not to hear her.

So far as we could discover, the animals did nothing but stay near the house and watch the road hopefully. We wished we could have been there when their people arrived home. There must have been much tail-wagging and many sound effects.

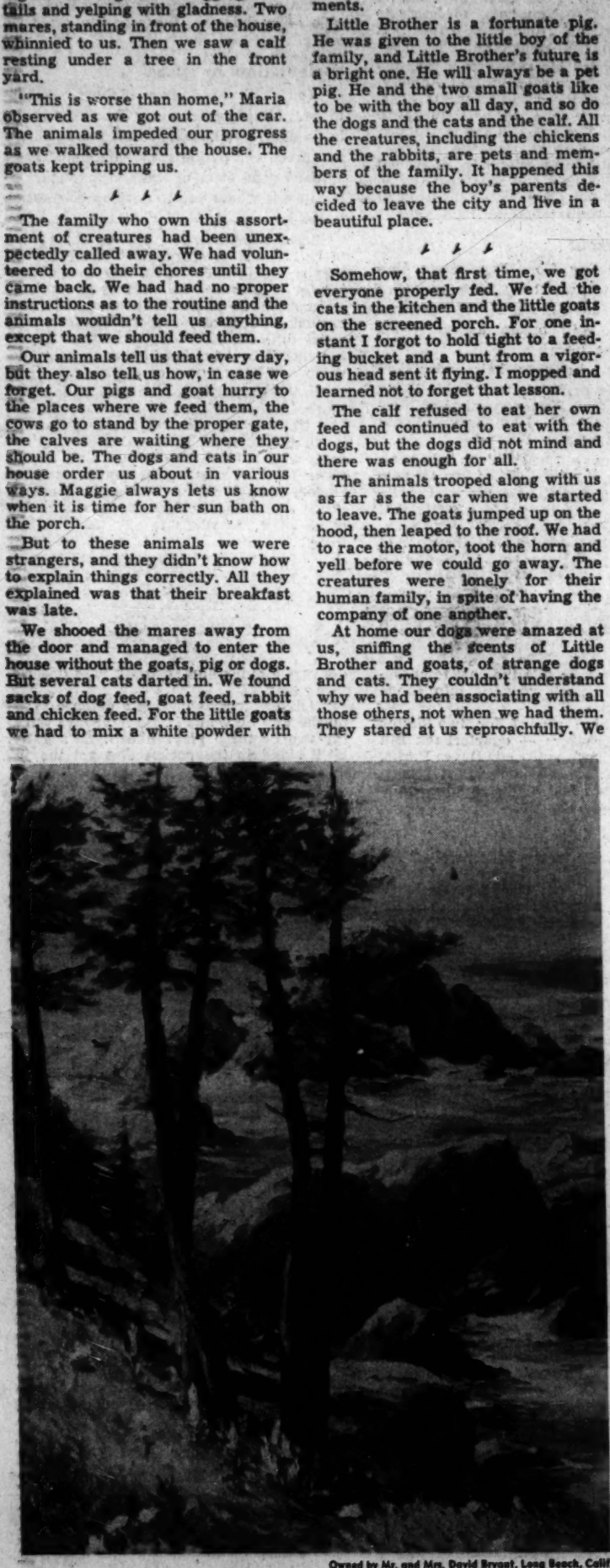
We went calling soon after to hear how the homecoming had been. The dogs acted as glad to see us as they ever had, and Little Brother came running and squealing. The goats jumped on our car, and cats rubbed against us. We petted as many as we could reach and asked how the people had enjoyed their trip.

"It was all right. But the best part was coming home. When we lived in the city there was never such a welcome. One thing for sure, we'll never go away again. We were so *homesick*, you simply can't imagine."

We assured them we could imagine. We certainly could. Why should any of us go anywhere? We're already here.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

"LONELY YUCCA": *Oil on canvas by Fred Penney*



Owned by Mr. and Mrs. David Bryant, Long Beach, Calif. Both pictures by courtesy of The Gallery, Palm Springs, Calif.

"ECOLA PARK": *Oil on canvas by Fred Penney*

Fred Penney is a native of Nebraska, the only painter in a long family line of merchants. From an early age he was bent on becoming an artist, and in 1922 he traveled to the west coast to study with F. Tolles Chamberlain, Clarence Hinkle, Carl Godwin and later with David Siqueiros, all at the Chouinard School of Art. Living in New York for a while gave him the opportunity of study with Frank Brangwyn and George Luks at the Art Students League. The circus and the ballet were the first subjects to which he was attracted and he often painted them, but landscape eventually became his forte and it is in that field that he is best recognized.

In Penney's oil painting "Ecola Park," painted near his summer home in Cannon Beach, Ore., we find all the ingredients that make this coastline one of the most dramatic in the United States. Strong sunlight is reflected on the soft blue-green of the ocean, and on the whitecaps as they dash against the rocks jutting out into the water, lighting up the foreground of yellow-green grasses and brilliant wild flowers.

Wherever this artist lives or travels, it is the countryside that invariably holds him. His permanent residence in the desert near Palm Springs, Calif., affords him ample opportunity to observe the phenomena of nature, its ever-changing moods and colors. In "Lonely Yucca" we feel the vastness of stretches of sand, rocky trails and the impenetrable silence of the mountains guarding the scene with its solitary Yucca plant in the foreground.

Penney's canvases have been exhibited in numerous one-man shows and in invitational museum shows throughout the United States. They are also in many permanent private collections. His work may be seen at The Gallery in Palm Springs and at the Dalzell Hatfield Galleries in Los Angeles.

JANICE LOVOOS

Learning to live

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A rather macabre expression one occasionally hears is that someone "has learned to live with his pain" or that one "must learn to live" with disease or some unpleasant situation.

Christ Jesus did not teach people how to live with pain, disease, disaster, or sorrow. He showed them how to live without these things. He said (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." In short, he showed men how to *live* rather than merely exist. He demonstrated how to live fully, freely, authoritatively, healthily.

He taught us who we are, the spiritual children of the one all-loving, all-powerful Father. Using sweet illustrations taken from the countryside of his day, he drew people's attention to God's care for the lilies and the sparrows and asked if man was not more precious than they. He encouraged people to have an understanding trust that all things are possible to God, a trust that would bridge the credibility gap and convince them that they don't have to creep about their little world sad, sick, and unloved.

♪ ♪ ♪

Centuries later Mary Baker Eddy, a Christian in the fullest sense of the word who probed deeply into the Bible and discovered the complete Science that lay back of Jesus' word and deeds, had this to say in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 322): "When understanding changes the standpoints of life and intelligence from a material to a spiritual basis, we shall gain the reality of Life, the control of Soul over sense, and we shall perceive Christianity, or Truth, in its divine Principle. This must be the climax before harmonious and immortal man is obtained and his capabilities revealed."

This makes it clear that one must change his standpoint. He must cease to think of man as a sickly mortal, subject to chance, and comprehend man as a spiritual idea governed by his Principle, God. He must take immediate issue with any erroneous condition confronting him and accord it no validity. Likewise, one who has suffered from some sickness for many years and has "learned to live with it" should—upon taking up the study of Christian Science—immediately claim that this fatalistic attitude, this false patience, is not necessary.

♪ ♪ ♪

Through prayerfully pondering the many precious promises in the Bible and gaining an insight into the exact Science of being that makes them credible, both the inquirer into this religion and the confirmed student of it can challenge any sudden or chronic misfortune, physical or circumstantial. He can speak authoritatively, persistently, and consistently to the false claim. He need not—indeed *must* not—believe in its necessity. He can challenge its veracity in the light of his dawning understanding of God's love, goodness, and omnipotence and the Father's eternal maintenance of perfection in His creation.

Jesus understood man to be the perfect child of Spirit. Interpreted in terms of human living, the Christ, Truth, enabled him to heal the sick, reform the sinner, give practical comfort to the sorrowing, and even raise the dead. In proportion as we understand what Jesus understood, catch the vision that was his, and emulate his Christliness, we shall do the works that he did, for he promised this.

♪ ♪ ♪

No longer need we learn to live with difficulties of any sort. We can cease to believe in the necessity of evil. We can open our thought to the possibility of healing. We can argue the case for man's being the perfect child of the perfect Father.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science promises in Science and Health (p. 418): "Stick to the truth of being in contradistinction to the error that life, substance, or intelligence can be in matter. Plead with an honest conviction of truth and a clear perception of the unchanging, unerring, and certain effect of divine Science. Then, if your fidelity is half equal to the truth of your plea, you will heal the sick."

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Three times a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

Aprendiendo a vivir

[*This is a Spanish translation of "Learning to live," appearing on this page*]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página
[Una traducción al español aparece tres veces al mes]

Una que otra vez hemos oído decir que alguien "ha aprendido a vivir con su dolor", y hasta se nos aconseja que "tenemos que aprender a vivir" con la enfermedad o avenirnos a una situación desagradable. Tales expresiones, un tanto fúnebres, no tienen razón de ser.

Cristo Jesús no le enseñó a la gente a vivir con el dolor, la enfermedad, el desastre, o con la angustia. Les enseñó que podían vivir sin estas cosas y les dijo: "Yo he venido para que tengan vida, y para que la tengan en abundancia" (Juan 10:10). En resumen, le enseñó a los hombres cómo *vivir* en lugar de meramente existir. Y demostró cómo se puede llevar una vida plena, libre, positiva y saludable.

Nos enseñó lo que somos: los hijos espirituales del único Padre que es todo afectuoso y todopoderoso. Poniendo como ejemplo a las aves y a los lirios del campo, bellamente le ilustró a la gente de su época como cuida Dios de éstos y les pidió que recapacitaran si el hombre no valía más que los lirios y las aves. Exhortó a la gente a que tuvieran confianza en la comprensión de que todas las cosas son posibles para Dios, una confianza que no diera lugar a la duda sino a la convicción de que no tenían que arrastrarse por el pequeño mundo de sus creencias, tristes, enfermos y despreciados.

♪ ♪ ♪

Siglos después, Mary Baker Eddy, una cristiana en el más completo sentido de la palabra, que investigó profundamente la Biblia y descubrió toda la Ciencia en que se basaban las palabras y obras de Jesús, dijo lo siguiente en *Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras* (pág. 322): "Cuando el entendimiento cambie nuestros puntos de vista acerca de la vida y la inteligencia de una base material a una base espiritual, lograremos la realidad de la Vida, el dominio del Alma sobre los sentidos, y percibiremos el cristianismo, o la Verdad, en su Principio divino. Hay que alcanzar este punto culminante, antes de poder percibir el hombre armonioso e inmortal y la revelación de sus capacidades".

Esto hace evidente el hecho que debemos cambiar nuestros puntos de vista. Debemos dejar de pensar que el hombre es un mortal enfermizo, sujeto al azar, y comprender al hombre como una idea espiritual, gobernado por su Principio, Dios. Debemos oponernos inmediatamente a cualquier situación errónea que nos confronte y no hacerla real. Del mismo modo, el que ha padecido de una enfermedad por muchos años y "ha aprendido a vivir con ella", al empezar el estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana*, debiera sostener que esta actitud fatalista—este falso concepto de paciencia—no es necesaria.

♪ ♪ ♪

Por medio del estudio devoto de las muchas y preciosas promesas que se encuentran en la Biblia, se discierne lo que es la exacta Ciencia del ser. Por medio de esta Ciencia, la cual demuestra que esas promesas son verdaderas, tanto el que se interesa por ella como el estudiante regular, pueden hacer frente a cualquier infortunio ya sea crónico o repentino, físico o circunstancial. Pueden encarar la falsa pretensión con autoridad, persistente y consecuentemente. No necesitan—por cierto que no *deben*—creer que el infortunio sea necesario. Pueden desafiar su pretensión a ser veraz a la luz de su naciente comprensión del amor, la bondad y omnipotencia de Dios, y de la eterna perfección en que el Padre mantiene a Su creación.

Jesús comprendió que el hombre es el hijo perfecto del Espíritu. Interpretado en términos humanos, el Cristo, la Verdad, lo capacitó para sanar al enfermo, reformar al pecador, dar ayuda práctica a los afligidos, y hasta para resucitar a los muertos. En la proporción en que comprendemos lo que Jesús comprendió, en que obtengamos la percepción que él tenía, e imitemos su naturaleza a la semejanza del Cristo, nosotros también haremos las obras que él hizo, porque él así lo prometió.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ya no es necesario que aprendamos a vivir con ninguna clase de dificultades. Podemos dejar de creer en la necesidad del mal. Podemos abrir nuestro pensamiento a la posibilidad de la curación. Podemos abogar a favor del ser del hombre como el hijo perfecto del Padre perfecto.

La Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana nos asegura en *Ciencia y Salud* (pág. 418): "Permaneced firmes en la verdad del ser en oposición al error de que la vida, la substancia o la inteligencia puedan estar en la materia. Abogad con una convicción sincera de la verdad y una percepción clara del efecto invariable, infalible y seguro de la Ciencia divina. Entonces, si vuestra fidelidad aun no llegara más que a la mitad de la verdad de vuestro alegato, sanaréis al enfermo".

*Christian Science: Pronunciado Crischan Sáiens.

La traducción española del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana "Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras" por Mary Baker Eddy, se halla disponible con páginas alternadas en inglés. Puede obtenerse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana o pedirse directamente a Clem W. Collins, Agente de los Editores, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Información respecto a la demás literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a: The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Hidden in your secret place

Climb your childhood tree
and look at the world
out of leaf-shaped eyes.

Let green light pour over you
in a dappling of innocence.

Hear bough-talk with rhythms
significant to wind-silvered grasses
and flower petals falling.

Feel the sun's fingers
groping lightly to find you
hidden in your secret place

And watch the day walk by
like a busy grown-up
never guessing where you are.

FRANCES HALL

Is there a never failing law of good?

Is everything in life fleeting and temporal — or is it possible to be released from fear of loss and from the confusing "grey areas" which cloud men's vision?

Many have found, as you can, that the Christian concepts of unselfed love, patience, meekness endure and wherever they touch men's lives their influence for good multiplies.

In the Christian world there is a book which clearly relates Christianity to scientific and invariable laws. It says to us that God's law of good is provable when understood. This book is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

Would you like to know more of what this book says? For a copy in paperback, fill out the coupon and send with $2.25 to:

Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent
One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
U.S.A. 02115

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____ Zip_____

☐ My check for $2.25 enclosed as payment in full.

☐ Please bill me and add 30¢ handling charge.

Photos by Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Raft trip down Snake River: in the background, the Grand Tetons

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

Wednesday, July 24, 1968

Will success spoil the national parks? 13

What is 'a park experience'?

Throughout 20,000 miles of travel and many interviews, a Monitor writer sought answers to this deep yet simple question. He discovered that the experience can be 'a wordless awareness,' a feeling of oneness with nature, a sense of self-discovery as 'part of the whole of living creatures, a part of life's beauty.'

By Robert Cahn

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

WHEN NATIONAL PARK SERVICE people try to explain the ultimate benefit to be gained from a national-park visit, they inevitably use the phrase "a quality park experience" — or sometimes just "a park experience."

Just what is this "park experience"? During 20,000 miles of travel through park-service areas, I sought the answer.

"Everything around us is transmitting beauty," said David D. Condon, 34-year veteran of the service. We were hiking along May Lake Trail in Yosemite National Park one afternoon late last summer.

"Coming in contact with the goldenrod, the deer, the giant sequoia, we are better able to understand that there is some force, some unseen plan to this whole universe," he continued. "We are having an experience with eternity. And if we can perceive the beauty here, that ability can enrich our lives no matter where we are, and we can see beauty better than before we had the park experience."

That was one answer.

Looking through the visitor register a few weeks later at Anhinga Trail in Everglades National Park I found another equally eloquent in its way.

Margaret's mother comments

In the column set aside for "Comments," a mother had carefully penciled:

"Margaret saw her alligator."

For Margaret that was probably as fine a park experience as anyone could ask.

The phenomenon is hard to define. It is often a wordless awareness. Sometimes we park visitors do not even realize it is happening.

"One may lack words to express the impact of beauty, but no one who has felt it remains untouched. It is renewal, enlargement, intensification," wrote conservationist-author Bernard de Voto.

It is, perhaps, easier to explain what a park experience is not.

Rep. John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania, who has gone camping with his family at national parks for more than 25 years, likes to tell of the time at Yellowstone when a man, trailing a wife and three small children, rushed to the rim of Old Faithful geyser.

"How long before it will go off?" the man asked.

Mr. Saylor looked at his watch. "About 40 minutes," he replied.

"Come on kids, we can't wait," the man answered, herding the youngsters and his wife into the car with a New York license plate.

"And to think that those people had driven clear across the country," laments Mr. Saylor.

Experience envisioned

His concept of a national-park experience includes a place to relax and "untense," the congressman says.

"You can't appreciate what is there if you're looking at your watch or thinking about all your problems. You have to forget time and realize that you're there to observe something that the Almighty has created. It is unusual. So see it and enjoy it. But also see the bigger picture."

Many people go to the national parks looking for the wrong things and thereby miss their park experience.

"National parks are not cozy roadside tourist attractions, designed to satisfy the curiosity of mankind in padded comfort," says Mrs. Gale Koschmann Zimmer, a naturalist at Everglades National Park.

Mrs. Zimmer believes one of the big problems for the future is to explain to visitors before they come to a park what it's like. If they want to look at safe captive animals, they had better see them at a zoo; if they want to swim and water-ski, play ball or take sunbaths, they should go to a city park or public beach. Says Mrs. Zimmer:

"I think we betray the ideal behind the whole national-park system if we try to plane down all the rough spots, shoot all the touchy animals, fence off all the cliffs, and offer the visitor a national-park scene in the safe comfort of his own living room. With Thoreau, I'd like to know 'an entire heaven and an entire earth,' and I think basically our natural national parks should offer an entire heaven and an entire earth."

Rugged physicist hiking

On the Appalachian Trail, at Double Spring shelter in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, I met space scientist Daniel Hale from Huntsville, Ala. This rugged physicist, who has been to the antarctic twice and the North Pole area once, and is helping to plan the Mars mission, had been hiking alone for two days from the summit at Clingmans Dome, down to Forney Creek, and now back up to the summit again. The satisfaction of roaming the wilderness alone was written on his countenance and in his bearing.

To the wilderness hiker solitude is the only way to get a real park experience. But who can say that the man or woman who looks out on nature's majesty from a highway turnout, or stops to listen to the birds or walk in the pines a few yards from a lodge or public campground, may not be getting just as much or more fulfillment from the park?

My own impressions of national parks over the past 20 years have been based mostly on ventures close to roads and lodges. Yet I have never been disappointed in the quality of my park experiences.

It would be hard to duplicate the inspiration I felt one November day many years ago at the Grand Canyon rim as I watched snowflakes paint a cover of white on the buttes and mesas below. Or the sense of oneness wtih nature that came to me as I stood beside a little lake in Everglades National Park before dawn and watched the blackness on either side dissolve into mangroves, and the seemingly empty mangroves gradually reveal their night visitors, a score of snowy egrets which, one after another, rustled into view midst the foliage, stretched their wings and flapped gracefully away into the dawn.

I asked Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall what he thought a national-park "experience" should be.

"It isn't enough just to see majestic scenes, to watch Old Faithful erupt, or to see some other wonder of nature," he replied. "Our job ought to be to help visitors get an appreciation of the importance of nature, how its system works, and how it affects their lives. They should leave with a new insight, a new set of 'eyes' as it were."

From George B. Hartzog Jr., park-service director, came this answer:

"A park experience means different things to different people in different places. Each area is unique. A certain historical area may give the visitor a sense of his place in the stream of humankind. A natural area can give one a new perspective on the place you have in this God-given web of life. It is re-creative, refreshing."

Sharon Francis, writer, wilderness adventurer, and currently White House staff assistant for beautification, says the national park experience "is one in which all the faculties are stretched. One comes down from the peaks with capacities expanded; feelings aware! Best of all, one breaks free of the cocoon of man-made gadgets and comforts with which we envelop ourselves in civilization and forges, in the wilds, a reassuring self-sufficiency."

Tilden's book noted

Author Freeman Tilden, who has been visiting and writing about national parks for a quarter of a century, says that parks are a place where individuals can find themselves a part of the whole of living creatures, a part of life's beauty.

"Beauty is the individual's shock, his apprehension, his discovery," Mr. Tilden writes in a small book called "Interpreting Our Heritage." "What he discovers is more than what he sees or hears. He has discovered something of himself, hitherto unrealized. . . .

"Sometimes we think, in our egotism, that nature has provided these beauties as a special act on our behalf. If I may be allowed a harmless bit of fantasy, I shall imagine a conversation you might have with Nature on this point. After hearing you patiently on the subject of Beauty, Nature would perhaps say something like this:

"I see the source of your error. It derives from your very limited knowledge. You are thinking that I have a Department of Beauty —that I deal with beauty as one of my activities. Really, I do not *intend* beauty. I *am* beauty. I am beauty and many other things, such as you are trying to express by your abstractions like Order, Harmony, Truth, Love. What you see in my scenic manifestations is the glamour behind which lies an Absolute Beauty of which I myself am an expressive part. You do not understand? Naturally, it is difficult. But you are trying: I do like *that* in you, little man.

"No, we can only shadowly comprehend, and perhaps the mystery will always tantalize us. But, fortunately for our spiritual welfare, we live with the Fact. And this fact is, that in the presence of unsullied, unexploited, 'raw' nature, we are lifted to a height beyond ourselves. . . . We grow in dimension and capacity."

Thirteenth of 15 weekly articles. Next Wednesday: the park in your future. See today's Family Features Page for "National parks postscript No. 13."

Everglades National Park, Florida

'Just touch it and see why they call it saw grass'

Backpacking in Olympic National Park, Washington

Smash, bang, crunch! all in a day's work

By Charles E. Dole

Automotive editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Milford, Mich.

Two months ago I watched a two-ton juggernaut, or mobile barrier, barrel down a 400-foot runway at 35 miles an hour and slam into the side of a stationary vehicle at an angle.

The spatter of glass and crunch of metal against metal cracked the air.

Inside the crashed vehicle were fully instrumented anthropomorphic dummies. "Depending on how a test is set up," explained William G. Cichowski, senior engineer at GM's Milford Proving Ground, "we normally run about 36 different types of information.

"Accelerometers in the head of the dummies measure movement three ways: vertical, lateral, and longitudinal."

This was just one of more than 400 automobile test crashes which General Motors will conduct at its proving ground here this year, some 25 miles north of Detroit.

To test the side strength of a car calls for two vehicles, said Mr. Cichowski—who probably knows as much about automobile safety as anyone in the business.

"If we use a vehicle to test another car," he declared, "the vehicle which crashes into a car is so badly damaged it cannot be used again, so there you are wasting a vehicle. Therefore, we use a moving barrier which survives a crash unscathed."

Laboratory inaugurated

I've just returned to Milford for inauguration of a new safety research and development laboratory, said to be the largest in the industry, and a 67-acre vehicle dynamics test area, as large as 59 football fields.

The dynamics test area, used for skid testing as well as many other test procedures, is so large, Mr. Cichowski told me, that "on one foggy day not long ago someone got out in the middle of it and couldn't find the roadway at the edge."

In any crash test, he reminded, the cheapest part of the whole thing is the vehicle itself. The really big cost is in evaluating each crash or test.

Preparations for a crash may take hours, even days. High-speed cameras, capable of recording 1,000 frames a second, are bolted to the vehicle being tested. Very rugged, the cameras can shrug off over 100 Gs. "They're used to monitor vehicle motion and deformation, also occupant motion," explained Mr. Cichowski.

74 miles of test roads

Banks of powerful lights provide illumination. Each bulb is 1,500 watts—and there are 64 of them. "When we turn on the light bank," smiled Mr. Cichowski, "the cost is about $9 a second."

Although crash tests are being increasingly simulated on computers, automakers still rely for a major amount of data on actual crashes involving real vehicles.

GM also has been using an impact sled since the fall of 1962 and so far has run almost 3,800 tests. Now the automaker has a second impact sled in the new research laboratory and is installing a third one.

Spreading out over more than 4,000 acres and with 74 miles of roadway, the GM Proving Ground at Milford is a busy place.

Safety measure

At the new research laboratory General Motors recently opened in Michigan, a test vehicle is made ready for a crash along a sled run. Such collisions yield data useful in automobile design.

BUSINESS

At any given time, according to Mr. Cichowski, about 375 cars are operating on the road system—"and at peak seasons some 600 cars are on the roads at one time."

This calls for some tough rules of the road. Cars performing specific tests have precedence at all intersections and on all roads. So if you see a car with its lights on at midday, stay out of its way.

Speaking at the July dedication, Edward N. Cole, president of the world's largest automaker, called it "the latest milestone in a program of construction, modernization, and expansion of safety test facilities that stretches back 44 years."

"The original concept for this proving ground," declared Harry F. Barr, GM vice-president, engineering, "grew out of a need to decide whether General Motors should equip its cars with four-wheel brakes, a question directly related to controllability and safety."

Rollover and barrier crash tests were conducted as early as 1934. In those days a test driver would bring the car up to the test speed and then jump out just before the car reached the crash barrier.

Cable tows used

Today proving ground crews use a cable-tow system and a permanent, fully instrumented barrier test site.

Mr. Cole emphasized that "we know of no easier way, no simpler way, no shorter way to be as sure as we can about the safety of our products."

The GM executive said that last year the company spent nearly $270 million for engineering development, inspection, testing, and reliability related to vehicle safety. In addition, capital expenditures and special tools relating to safety totaled over $100 million last year.

Perhaps if more motorists were exposed to such real-life, yet harmless, crash tests as the one I witnessed in May, there couldn't help but be less objection to the value of safety belts and the wisdom of a lighter toe on the gas pedal.

Bike for air cargo

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Bicycles team with jet airlines for speedy service in the operations of a New York City air-freight company. To get the package to the plane on time, Emery Air Freight has added 15 three-wheeled bicycle carts to its fleet of more than 50 vehicles.

May 'gains' in U.S. reviewed

June data confirm slowdown

By Leonard H. Lempert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The lack of fire in the economic statistics for June bears out the previous contention (in this column) that May gains from a disrupted April appeared unduly optimistic.

It is ironic that confirmation of the slowdown should come just as the Federal income-tax surcharge has been imposed, partly in order to dampen the economy's rate of growth.

At the same time, it should be realized that the surcharge is more of an attempt to prevent a future situation, in which the federal budget deficit and certain monetary considerations might well have caused a disastrous financial crisis.

From the standpoint of economic activity alone, the mild June developments could well be the forerunner of a lackluster performance until such time as there is a recovery to a steel strike or no-strike letdown.

Only one big jump

In June, two of the six monthly measures of the economy shown in "Charting the Economy" fell below May and three turned in small fractional gains virtually equivalent to a leveling off. There was only one increase of any consequence.

One indicator to go down in June was wholesale prices of basic commodities. This prices indicator, unlike consumer prices or common-stock prices, had decreased from about mid-1966 through most of 1967. Late in 1967 and in early 1968, a steadying occurred, but in the three months ending with June a weakening resumed.

The unemployment rate, which rose from 3.5 percent to 3.8 percent, is equivalent in meaning to an ordinary economic indicator going down.

The mild fractional gains in June were in nonagricultural employment, industrial production, and retail sales. The latter two gains were not large enough to be discerned on our charts.

Decrease predicted

It is interesting that iron and steel production rose by only half as much in June as it did in May. And it is probable that an actual decrease will occur in July. Traditionally, a month or so before expiration of the steelworkers contract, iron and steel production begins to decline.

Some indication of the impact of a steel-strike threat is seen in the fact that while industrial production for the nation as a whole has risen 4 percent since last August, the increase in iron and steel production has been greater than 18 percent.

In the absence of any significant improvement in retail sales in June, March remains the peak sales month for 1968.

The one economic measure to increase in June was personal income. It rose $4.8 billion from approximate annual rates of $678 billion in May to $683 in June. The April to May increase was $5.6 billion.

Data revised

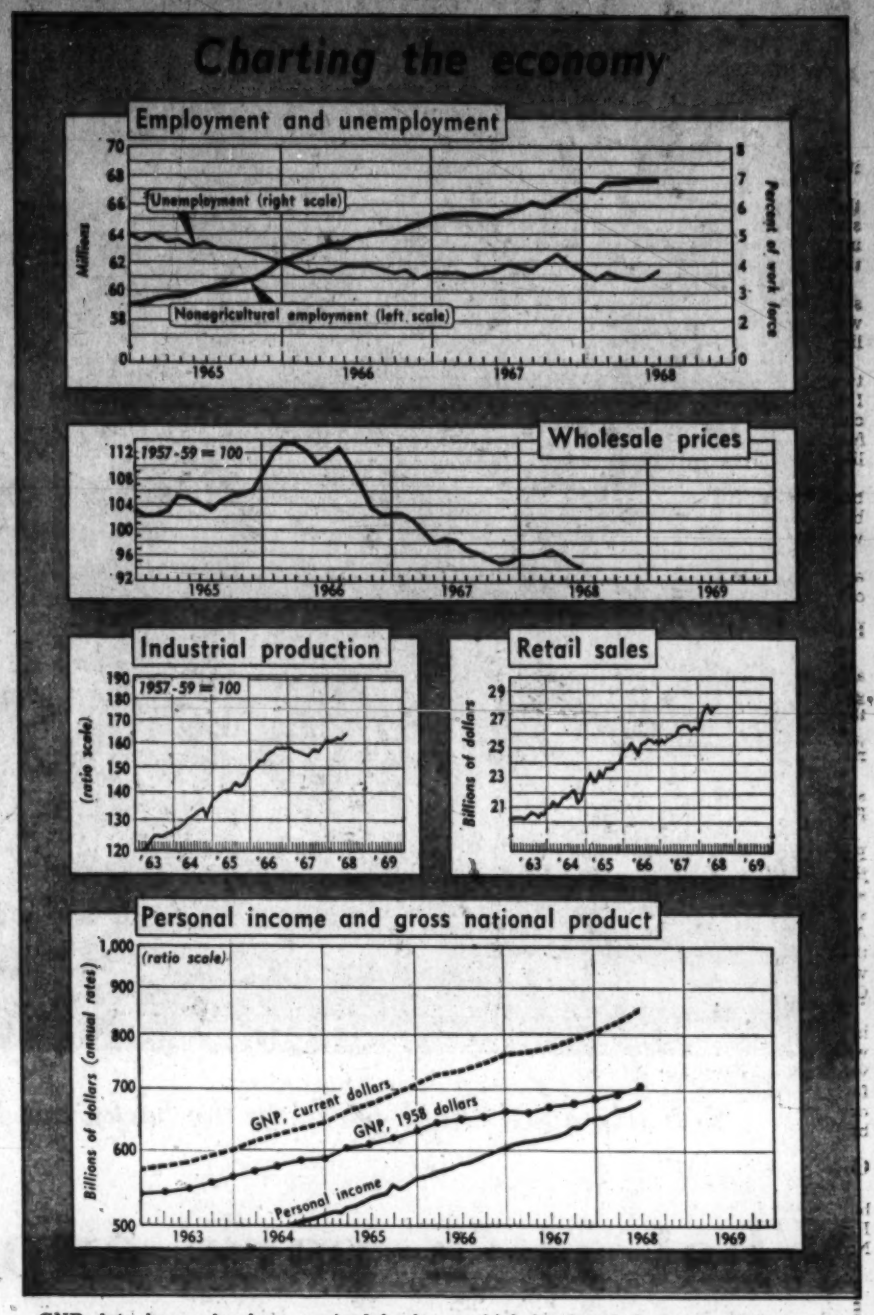
(Personal income data have been revised back through 1965 and are somewhat higher than previously reported.)

Quarterly measures of gross national product (GNP) in current and in constant 1958 dollars rose to second-quarter annual rates of $851 billion and $702 billion, respectively.

GNP data have also been revised back through 1965, raising the current dollar figure about $4 billion and the 1958 dollar figure about $3 billion.

While the second-quarter increases are almost as large as the first-quarter, this is misleading. The second quarter started at a high level and there was little improvement during the quarter itself.

The slower upward pace in June emerges after accounting for the usual seasonal influences. Thus, the moderation in the economy is "for real." It is not attributable to the usual summer lull.



Japanese income rises

By the Associated Press

Tokyo

The average Japanese family earned $218 a month in 1967, 10.3 percent increase over the previous year, according to a government report on the country's standard of living. Individual spending reached $60.5 billion in 1967, up 13.6 percent from the previous year. But personal savings totaled $15.5 billion, a 27.7 percent rise from 1966.

Japan paces shipbuilding

By the Associated Press

London

Japan led in a record-high level of shipping under construction during the quarter ended June 30, 1968, according to figures released by Lloyds Register of Shipping.

Lloyds reported 1,836 steamships and motorships of 14,187,400 tons under construction in the world—660,375 tons more than last quarter.

Ships on order but not yet commenced totaled 1,528, a gross tonnage of 26,640,356 tons—464,745 tons less than last quarter's figures and the first increase since March, 1967.

The order-book total of 40,827,756 tons is 195,630 tons more than last quarter—a record level.

Japan led with 33.7 percent of the world tonnage under construction with a total order of 16,980,269 tons, followed by West Germany with 2,842,063, Sweden with 2,820,299, Great Britain and Northern Ireland with 2,719,614, and France 2,522,937.

EEC reports hardened French views

By Carlyle Morgan

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

The change in France's Common Market position from "rich cousin" to "poor relation" has hardened rather than softened French attitudes toward the wishes of the other five Common Market members.

This is an impression left in Brussels after the six-nation Council of Ministers meeting here. The Council has been meeting here to work out measures to help France through the economic crisis that followed the so-called "May revolution."

At the same time the Commission of the European Communities is working to harmonize new French trade restrictions with Common Market rules which they originally violated.

The impression of French "hardness" here may be due, some Common Market leaders say, to the presence here of France's new Foreign Minister, Michel Debré. He is known as a tough negotiator.

Mr. Debré recently succeeded the suave Maurice Couve de Murville in the foreign affairs post. Mr. Couve de Murville moved into the premiership in the Gaullist Cabinet.

Another reason for the confident French stance here is seen in the French elections which gave President de Gaulle a huge majority in the National Assembly. For example, this appears likely to reinforce the Gaullist stand against British membership in the Common Market.

Mr. Debré is seen as even more opposed to British membership than his predecessor, according to reported private talks here with other diplomats who favor British membership.

Second crisis meeting

The weekend Council of Ministers meeting was the second called to deal with the new French trade crisis.

The French Government imposed restrictions on its foreign trade after student and worker revolts brought French economic life to a standstill in May. French leaders said that the losses of production in May weakened French industry too much to permit it to compete in the Common Market when it abolished all tariffs July 1. So the Gaullist regime chose that same date to put up new trade barriers around France.

It did this without consulting the Commission of the European Economic Community. The other five members of the EEC—West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg—have since been bending over backward to help France repair its violation of Common Market rules. These call for consultation before, not after, such a move as France has made.

The Council meetings are resulting not only in temporary acceptance by the commission of the new French trade barriers but they have produced EEC plans to help France through what is recognized here as an unusual kind of economic crisis.

These include plans to encourage trade expansion in the five other countries in ways which will help France to sell more goods to them.

The five also are planning to stabilize interest rates in their own banks. That is, they will keep these rates as low as possible. Thus they will avoid tempting Frenchmen to send their money out of France for deposit in foreign banks.

Firms receive loans

The Common Market countries also are opening up their money markets for loans to French industrial firms.

Common Market leaders point out that this aid is a matter of general Common Market interest as well as self interest on the part of the several countries. It is not, they say, sheer altruism by any means. It is accompanied by hard bargaining all around.

Some members are pressing France for a shortening of the period in which French trade restrictions will apply. But the French refuse to commit themselves to new dealings. On July 1 they stated that restrictions would remain in effect for six months on most products, and five months on automobiles.

At Brussels, France's bigger partners in the Common Market are asking that the major trade restrictions end by Oct. 15. West Germany's Foreign Minister Willy Brandt said that the import quotas France has placed on automobiles, electrical household appliances, and textiles should end in the fall.

The Italian Foreign Minister complained that his country was bearing an unfair burden because of French quotas on electric refrigerators. These make up a major Italian export to the Common Market.

He said that when Italy ran into economic difficulties a few years ago, Italy solved these by internal reforms, not by interfering with Common Market trade. It was recalled here that Italy turned directly to the Common Market for advice instead of taking action on its own as France recently did.

Quota formula assailed

France has come under especially sharp criticism here from the Italians and the Dutch. But others also complain about the French measures. They say that in setting up quotas on imports, France based these on figures for periods in which French buying in the Common Market already had declined. Others feel that the percentages France is allowing above those earlier levels are too small.

Despite some vigorous arguments here, however, it is said that the French have not been as tough as some of the reports make them out to be. For example, Mr. Debré has offered to consider changes in some "base periods" on which the quotas are figured. Also it is said on France's behalf that its trade restrictions are moderate, and that it was chiefly the "go it alone" manner in which France imposed them that caused major concern in the Common Market.

YOUR CHAIN TO SECURITY and INSURED SAVINGS with HIGH EARNING

UPLAND Savings
PAYS THE HIGHEST INTEREST RATE PERMITTED BY FEDERAL LAW

YOUR SAVINGS EARN FROM DAY IN TO DAY OUT
WHEN FUNDS ARE HELD 3 MONTHS OR LONGER

UPLAND Savings
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
CORNER OF NINTH & EUCLID
UPLAND, CALIFORNIA

Save the safe, modern convenient way. To open an account, just send a check or endorse your pay check, making it payable to Upland Savings. We will open your account immediately, and return your passbook along with the proper signature cards by return mail. Remember,
UPLAND SAVINGS PAYS THE POSTAGE BOTH WAYS!
Name
Address
City
State
Zip Code
Open account in name of
Amount enclosed $

Transamerica Capital Fund Inc

A mutual fund with primary emphasis on capital appreciation possibilities.

Available without sales charge through August 31, 1968. Please send me a free prospectus.

Name
Address
City
State Zip

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. Such offer is made only by the Prospectus and only in those jurisdictions where it may be lawfully made.

DISTRIBUTED BY
Transamerica Fund Sales Inc
P.O. Box 2438, Los Angeles, California 90054
An investment service of Transamerica Corporation

READY TO INVEST?
Get the facts on the
KEYSTONE FUNDS
Keystone Funds are mutual funds whose investment goals are current income or possible growth. For FREE prospectus and descriptive material see your investment dealer or use coupon below.
THE KEYSTONE COMPANY
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 02109
Dept. L-44
Name
Address
City State

SUBURBAN PROPANE
90th Consecutive Dividend
More than 13,500 owners of Suburban Propane will receive a quarterly dividend of 40c a share, declared July 19, 1968, payable August 15, 1968, to shareholders of record August 1, 1968.
Suburban Propane

WANTED—$6
From the investor who wants to keep posted on Over-The-Counter securities. $6 provides six months subscription to Over-The-Counter Securities Review: the only monthly magazine devoted to unlisted securities. Each issue furnishes data on hundreds of companies—highlights new issues and growth situations. Many other sections of top interest to investors, including broker report service. Send your check to:
OVER-THE-COUNTER SECURITIES REVIEW
Dept. 33, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046
P.S. For one year of Over-The-Counter Special Reports Monthly Investment Service, send an additional $30; for 6 months $20; trial issue $2.

Paris fall preview

Fashion goes in circles, colors

By Patricia Shelton
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Paris is talking in circles for fall '68, and it's colorful conversation.

The wide-bias flared skirt, swinging from the natural waistline or dropped low, starred in two important shows at the opening this week of the fall couture collections. It didn't blow a single line.

Louis Feraud does a full-circle skirt swinging from a tightly girdled natural waistline. Philippe Venet drops the waistline, adds the deep-bias flounce.

Both are strong on color. In the past two weeks I had looked at so much "neutral" I had almost forgotten what deep orange, clear apricot, pale peach, papaya, pistachio, fuchsia, avocado, apple jade, and ruby look like.

There's a lot of clear red, which I had been seeing, along with black, white, and brown, which I also had been seeing—even with my eyes closed.

Mr. Venet got so bold as to double-face a fuchsia coat with brick red and put it over a brick red and brown worsted suit.

Happy mood prevails

For openers, Paris fashion was clearly in a happy mood—lighthearted but not silly, gay but not giddy. There was no gloom on the runways, although:

● Designers didn't get some of their fabrics out of customs until last Tuesday.

● There are more people in the show salons than there are on the streets of Paris.

The Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne said it has accredited "more than 850" working press, not including artists and photographers, and this is a slight increase. The "chambre" said the American group is "four or five" bigger than last summer's. But the famous sidewalk cafés along the Rue de la Paix and Champs Élysées are virtually deserted.

It's no problem to get a taxi. The trouble is paying for them—about double what they were last summer. Nevertheless, it's obvious Paris isn't going to ruin her beautiful face by letting her worries show. Her flowers are still the reddist red and the bluest blue.

Colors named after cars

Feraud is using flower colors for winter—but he's naming them after cars: Jaune Porche, Rouge Ferrari, Vert Lotus, plus Noir Mercedes.

Besides his circle silhouette, which he uses in dresses and coats, he's still doing a trim, but shaped, silhouette that looks better all the time.

Hemlines stay short at Feraud and Venet—tunic short with over-the-knee boots in many cases at Feraud. However, there wasn't a single style that couldn't be dropped to the knee without messing up the proportion.

Venet's collection is extremely pretty and extremely practical—if you don't count the marabou-lined black silk low-flare cape over orange chiffon knicker jump suit with jeweled leg banding.

A master coat and suit man who only recently showed the fashion world he can play in the big leagues for evening, too, Venet relies far more on architecture and seaming for interest than adding decorations.

Venet's suits had long, long jackets. Some were belted. Pleats were scarce. I saw one set, in a yellow chiffon evening thing at Feraud.

In most houses, designers are expected to show smaller collections. The count at Venet was 60, and about the same at Feraud. The fashion press has been hoping for this for years but would like to have seen it done for purely editing and aesthetic reasons.

Strike issue confronts Trudeau in postal crisis

By Bruce Hutchison
Canadian special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Canada's postal service has been stymied by a strike, and a newly elected government faces its first crisis.

When the government offered the post-office workers a wage increase of 15 cents an hour they indignantly rejected it and demanded 75 cents above their average wage of $2.57.

Recently the mail stopped moving everywhere in the nation. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau immediately considered an emergency session of the new Parliament to settle the strike and perhaps to prevent others of the same sort.

In a recent press conference he indicated his government did not wish to forbid strikes in public services and industries under federal jurisdiction. But later a Cabinet spokesman said a long strike in the Post Office Department could not be tolerated.

The postal workers, he added, had been given the legal right to strike on the assumption that strikes, if they occurred, would be "responsible." Whether the present strike is regarded as irresponsible he did not say.

Seaway precedent cited

However it turns out in the next few days, serious problems confront the government in the whole field of industrial warfare.

An earlier strike on the St. Lawrence Seaway was settled, with a wage increase averaging about 6 percent, after the government had rejected much higher demands. This arrangement, Mr. Trudeau said, was fair and reasonable, and he has tried to apply the same formula to the postal strike.

If his efforts fail to achieve a voluntary settlement he may be forced to ask Parliament for a law covering all strikes in vital public services. Up to now no general law of this sort has been passed or even seriously considered in Canada — though railway strikes were sometimes settled by individual and temporary acts of Parliament.

'Don't squeeze too hard'

The Prime Minister, drastically changing the attitude of the former government, has taken a strong stand against excessive wage increases and resulting inflation. In a homely metaphor he warned the public, and labor unions in particular, not to squeeze the economic lemon too hard. The juice, he said, would come out of the consumer and the taxpayer, not out of the government, which had no money of its own.

Recent wage increases in many private industries, as on the seaway, far exceed any possible growth of productivity, but they are a little less than the increases granted last year.

Now the government's rough guideline of 6 percent is endangered by the postal strike, and a nation that cannot get a letter delivered is waiting to see what Mr. Trudeau will do about it in his first major test.

★Czech reforms could permeate bloc

Continued from Page 1

June, circulated in typewritten form in Moscow, and now has reached the West.

Prof. Robert Havemann, until a few years ago director of the Institute of Physics of Humboldt University in East Berlin, a former member of the Academy of Sciences, has told West Germany's progressive Neue Rheinische Zeitung that in his opinion Czechoslovakia has initiated "a phenomenon of world importance. . . The day may come," stated Professor Havemann, "when Prague will worry not only the East but also the West.

Force of movement sensed

"If Prague can prove that democracy and socialism are identical, its theses will transform the Western Communist parties and fascinate . . . the youth of the world." Professor Havemann still resides in East Germany. His interview was published on July 16.

While the intellectuals have no material power, and their immediate influence is small, they express views which in the long run must assert themselves.

It is precisely because today's Soviet leaders sense the force of the movement which Prague has set off that they hope to snuff it out before it spreads.

Hungary's challenge did not have the same impact. It was poorly directed and expressed in a language few people understood. Czech and Slovak languages are similar to Ukrainian and Polish. Educated Russians know that Czechoslovakia already in the past century, even before it emerged as a state, was the Western bastion of Pan-Slavism.

Whatever their grudge against the Soviets, Czechoslovaks always have maintained that an alliance with the Soviet Union is the only guarantee of their survival. This, too, is something of which the Soviets are aware.

All this only deepens the Soviet dilemma. It has been said that the Soviets are unable to provide leadership to a people of a more advanced civilization. The Czechs used to be in the forefront of Western and Central Europe. Their prewar economy was a sensitive mechanism and more modern than that of France.

Today in Czechoslovak industry many machines are 60 years old, and the country's economy—for 20 years under the heavy hand of a Stalinist-trained officialdom—is out of gear.

By Dorothy Joseph

Window shopping

Strollers pause before a toy store in Prague. One of the realities of the present Soviet-Czech confrontation is that the Czechs are heavily dependent on the Soviet Union economically.

Education hit, too

Czechoslovakia's educational system, forced into the iron corset of proletarian class privilege, also has suffered.

The Soviet Union did not intend it that way but, like most great powers, it seems to be incapable of understanding the outside world except in its own image, which does not fit Czechoslovakia.

In all practical matters, Moscow probably is willing to cooperate, but when it comes to the Czech demand for intellectual freedom, abolition of censorship, and independent writing of history, the Kremlin just refuses to see.

CLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED

EMPLOYMENT EMPLOYMENT EMPLOYMENT

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EARN $5900. plus maintenance WHILE YOU LEARN (30 month course)

nurses training for Christian Scientists

12 month course for Practical Nurse Certificate. 30 month course for Graduate Nurse Diploma. Age is not a factor. Social Security while in training. Tenacre's nursing care services are accredited by the Department of Care of The Mother Church. *Free Brochure.*

Tenacre Foundation
P. O. Box 632, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1968
EXPERIENCED COOK-HOUSEKEEPER
For home of Principia upper school headmaster. Attractive living quarters. Position calls for individual who can bring to her work a sense of refinement, cooperation and order. Meaningful work in home where young people are always welcome.
Reply to Headmaster
THE PRINCIPIA
13201 CLAYTON ROAD
ST LOUIS, MO 63131

RECEPT TYPIST $95
Learn Swbd Relief, Fee Paid
Carolyn G. Dodd Agency, 475 5th, N.Y.C.

HOUSEKEEPER - COMPANION
To open August 15 to assist elderly lady in Wellesley Hills, Mass. This will be a fine position for a mature woman who can cook, do light housekeeping, and drive a car. A beautiful home and a good salary too. Please write L. W. Williams, 40 Broad Street, Boston 02109.

NOTICE: Discrimination in employment because of sex is prohibited by the Massachusetts Fair Practices Act. (G.L.—c 151B, s 4). The use of "Male" and "Female" columns on this page is solely for the convenience of the reading public and all job opportunities advertised on this page are available to both sexes unless a bona fide occupational qualification is stated in the body of the ad.

MUSICIANS WANTED
POSITION OPEN FOR REGULAR SOLOIST — Applications welcomed by First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8760 112 Street, Richmond Hill, New York 11418.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

You must be a good SALESMAN
or your wife would never have married you. Kar Safety Mirror is the new way to pay for your trip to California, to earn extra money in your extra time, eventually, why not now, call
AL JARVIS
(714) 646-9762

A NEW IDEA!
IN SINGLE WALL CONSTRUCTION
Reinforced, all plastic, foam core walls for Campers, Trailers, Houseboats, Curtain walls in homes. Screen walls for office buildings. Will license Manufacturers under patent #3,197,352.
COATES CONSTRUCTION CO.
7141-Shraview Dr. Malibu, Calif. 90265

SUMMER BUSINESS
Better gifts and decorative accessories. Many exclusive lines. Established over 20 years. Most attractive shop in excellent location. Owners retiring from this phase of business. P.O. Box 225, Boothbay Harbor, Maine 04538.

IMPORT Export opps., profitable worldwide, mail-order business from home, without capital or travel abroad. We ship proven plan, for no risk examination. Experience unnecessary. Free details Mailfinger, Dept B-1337 Los Angeles 90025.

WESTWOOD, CALIF. A housemother and a cook for a small group of students. (Asher Student Foundation, UCLA) 1968-69 school year starting September. Wr. Box 68, S. 320, 3600 Wilshire, Los Angeles, Ca. 90005 or Phone 213-272-4757.

SECRETARY-LAW OFFICE DOWNTOWN BUFFALO, N.Y.—5 days, top skills, experience helpful but not necessary. Girl Friday type job. Salary open. Send resumé to Box X-14, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

SEE WISCONSIN
We Like it Here
Clearview Sanatorium needs Graduate Nurses, Practical Nurses, Nurses Aides. Write: 935 Main Street, Delafield, Wisconsin 53018.

REFINED LADY TO LIVE IN
Willing to do light housework and be companion to elderly lady. Write Mrs. Edna L. Kimball, 485 Turner St., Auburn, Maine.

HOUSEMOTHER. Experienced, Girls' secondary boarding school. Ocean front location. Liberal vacations and salary. Write Box 471, Newport, R.I. 02840, stating experience and qualifications.

STENOGRAPHER
For active law office. 35 hour, 5 day week, good pay. Attitude and ability are primary considerations. 1744 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

MANAGER
Retirement Home in Baltimore, Md., for Senior Christian Scientists, excellent opportunity. Box D-44, One Norway St., Boston, Mass. 02115.

PRACTICAL NURSE & COMPANION to live with woman in N.Y.C. Aug. 1st to 21st. Phone 538-1933, Box #5-S. 588 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

STENO, GENERAL OFFICE WORKER part time. Hours to be arranged. Central Nassau County, N.Y. location. Box #F-3, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

NURSES NEEDED AT BROADVIEW SANATORIUM
4570 Griffin Ave., Los Angeles, California
Phone 213-221-9174 for appointment.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COMPANION to assist partially disabled young man in 30's driving to and from his business daily in Bronx. Additional employment at same office. Room and Board included. Box M-7 487 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036

CUSTODIAN—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Red Bank, N.J. Beginning August. Submit qualifications and request for interview to clerk, 211 Broad St., Red Bank, N.J., or call 201-741-8278.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO LESSONS RIGHT IN YOUR OWN HOME. Manhattan and Brooklyn Heights. Experienced gentleman teacher. MU 7-4854, Monday thru Friday only. (N.Y.C.)

HELP WANTED—MEN, WOMEN

LOTS OF LOVE

We need several Associates to join us in loving service to a vital activity of The Mother Church.

FOR MEN, we have two openings for general kitchen work, with the possibility of advancement into the area of food preparation.

FOR WOMEN, we have several openings for waitresses and room service maids.

IN ADDITION, there is one opening for a Groundsman who possesses driving skills and a love for outdoor work.

These are jobs that need loving, happy persons, because it is the love expressed that adds much to the healing atmosphere here.

YOU should write or call TODAY for further details!

PERSONNEL REPRESENTATIVE
Christian Science Benevolent Association
910 Boylston Street
Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167
617-734-5600

MATH or EARTH SCIENCE TEACHERS
To teach General Math, Algebra I, Geometry or Earth Science. New England coeducational college preparatory school. Teachers serve as housemasters/housemothers in small dormitory situation
Box D-28, One Norway Street
Boston, Mass. 02115

BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1968
HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN FRENCH and SPANISH
Master's degree required. Experienced, 18 hours in Education preferred. Write:
ASSISTANT HEADMASTER
The PRINCIPIA
13201 Clayton Rd. St. Louis, Mo. 63131

PLANNING AND RESEARCH SPECIALIST
Non-profit organization requires Planning and Research Specialist to assist in the development of goals, plans, and programs, and to conduct research projects. Good analytical and writing skills essential. Position offers unusual opportunity for individual growth and reward. Related experience necessary and advanced degree desired
Box #D-34, One Norway St.
Boston, Mass. 02115

AN ASSISTANT MANAGER and a supervising housekeeper are needed at Homecrest Foundation, a residence for Christian Scientists of advancing years. Some nursing experience required. Write giving qualifications, to Homecrest Foundation, 1430 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201.

PART TIME HOUSEKEEPER or HOUSEMAN for bachelor in advanced years. Boston apartment. To serve 2 meals, simple cooking and chores. Suggested hours 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. References required. Telephone 227-9714.

TEACHERS AGENCIES

TEACHERS: Fine elementary and secondary openings. Great Lakes and surrounding areas. Cline Teachers Agency. E Lansing Michigan 48823

REAL ESTATE

NEW ENGLAND

WOLFEBORO, N. H.
Story and one half, quality built modern colonial town house, 4 bedrooms, loaded with extras, panoramic view of Winnipesaukee — $45,000.
Contact: THE TURNERS
Box 599, Wolfeboro, N. H.
Phone: 603-569-1442

MYSTIC—NOANK, CONN.
Charming 10 room 1745 Cape on water. 4 bedrooms, beamed ceilings in living room and dining room. 4 fireplaces, lovely grounds. Fine condition. 2-car garage. E. E. Gesner, 215 Elm St., Noank, Conn. (203) 536-8288. $37,500.

OWNER-BUILT
oversized Cape with custom features. 6 rooms and family room on 1.75 acres, including brook and small pond. Quiet, deadend street within walking distance of school, churches, and downtown Hingham. Price 29,900. Phone 617-749-3106 (owner).

MAINE COASTAL VILLAGE
Quiet tree-lined street, near stores and library. 4 rooms, 1½ baths, 1st floor. 4 rooms, 1 bath 2nd floor. Separate 3-room, bath apt. rented. 2-car garage. Box B-55, One Norway St., Boston.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

BROAD HORIZONS
(4 Miles South of Eagles Mere)
"THE MOST UNUSUAL RESORT DEVELOPMENT IN THE EAST"
We offer a most exciting selection of Beautiful Mountain Properties.
Lots With—
● Views Unsurpassed ● Rock Cliffs
● Lake Front ● Deep Forest
Protective Association
Harmonious Non-Drinking Atmosphere
Skiing — Tennis — Log Cottages
Golf — Fishing — Guest Accommodations
Write: BROAD HORIZONS, INC.
MUNCY VALLEY, RD. 1, PA.

GREATER CHICAGO

Concerning all matters of Real Property in Lake Forest and on Chicago's North Shore, please call:
ROBERT SJOGREN, Broker
Community Builders and Real Estate Brokers
638 North Bank Lane
Lake Forest, Illinois
234-5200

SOUTHWEST

LAND FOR SALE
ARIZONA: Blue Hills Farms homesites, near Prescott National Forest—dry, cool climate. Utilities. $1195, $25 down, $25 monthly. Mrs. Anne Young. Glenarm Land Company, 2233 North 7th Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85006.

VACATION ACCOMMODATIONS

PAYING GUESTS

THE GENERAL WOLFE INN
A colonial inn & motel in a colonial village. Exceptional food. Lounge. Near Lake Winnipesaukee. Spectacular views of Belknap Mt. Range. Swimming pool adjoins 18 hole golf course. Recreation & TV barn. Rooms $38.50 up per week. Open all year. Mr. & Mrs. Clark C. Merrill, possessors. Tel. 603-569-1911.
WOLFEBORO, N. H.

THORN HILL LODGE
In Mt. Washington Valley, White Mts. Small, friendly inn, overlooking scenic mountain resort village. Secluded, restful. Attractive, comfortable rooms, some private baths. Separate sleeping cottage for family groups. Tempting New England farm Cookouts. Swimming pool and shuffleboard court. $65 to $85 a week including all meals. Transportation provided to Christian Science Church. Folder Ruth and Tom Darville, Box C, Jackson, N. H. Tel. 603-383-4242.

REFINED HOME OFFERS GRACIOUS LIVING
for discerning permanent guests. Large, beautifully furnished accommodations. Private and semi-private baths. Delicious home cooked meals. Walk to stores and churches. $250. to $300. per month. Mr. and Mrs. D. Albert Hunt, P.O. Box 545, N. Conway, N. H. 03860 tel. (603-356-2038).

"FOURTEEN FORMAN"
GUEST HOUSE
HELEN and GODFREY NELSON
14 Forman Ave., Point Pleasant Beach, N.J.
Open All Year (201) 892-2264

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	C	E	R	B		A	D	A	P	T	S			
C	A	N	O	E		G	O	V	E	R	N			
O	R		E	R	R		T	O	K	A	Y			
R	I	M		G	E	M		N	O	N				
	C	O	G			T	A	X		E	S	S		
M	A	T	U	T	I	N	A	L		L	O			
A	T		M	I	N	U	T	E	M	A	N			
D	U	G		M	U	M		G	A	T				
	R	A	P		E	I	N		P	I	T			
R	I	M	E	S		T	E	A		O	H			
U	S	U	R	E	R		A	L	O	N	E			
A	T	T	I	R	E		P	A	N	S	Y			

REAL ESTATE

(Continued)

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BEAUTIFUL HILLSIDE COUNTRY HOME. Liv. rm., fireplace, dining rm., sliding doors to flagstone patio. Large kitchen, walk-in pantry. 3 bdrms., 2 baths, wall to wall carpet, picture windows in every room, draperies throughout. Over acre avocados, horses permitted. Quiet, secluded yet 15 min. to downtown Whittier and freeways. $41,500. Also Whittier Home: liv. rm., kitchen, fam. rm., fireplace, 4 bdrms., 2 baths, 3-car garage, beautiful grounds, trees, nr. schools. $24,950. E. J. McGregor, 6323 So. Comstock, Apt. A, Whittier, Ca. 90601.

KAILUA (Oahu)—3 bedroom, 2 bath house. Large lanai, den, shop, orchid house and garage. Easy walking dist. to churches, schools, shopping dist. 14 pleasant miles to Honolulu. On 10,000 square ft. of fee simple land. $45,000 with terms. Other listings avail. Write H. Smith, c/o Island Home, Fort St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

WHITTIER · LA HABRA · HACIENDA HTS.
Picture Brochure of Homes on Request
GLENN REALTY CO.—690-9681
14212 E. Whittier Blvd., Whittier, Calif. 90605

IN SMOG FREE WINDSOR HILLS, my lovely completely furnished home. 2 bedrooms, 1¾ baths, and patio. For details and terms phone 213-291-3520.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE LODGE $85,000
12 ac., woods; 720' fronts quiet lake. Ranch style, 3 bedr., 3 bath, 80' loggia. Excel. views Mts. Lassen, Shasta. Compl. furn. We co-op. Call Arick Van Winkle, Tel. (415) 332-0332. "RIP" in Marin—Realtor
3030 Bridgeway, Sausalito, Calif. 94965

EAST NORTH CENTRAL

14 YEAR OLD LARGE 5-RM. HOME Full basement. Tree-shaded lot, approx. 1 acre. Additional acreage up to 15 acres available. Located ½ mile from town of Monee, ¾ mile from Interstate 57. Interchange. House and lot priced at $25,500. Must be seen to be appreciated. Allan DeMuth, Monee-Manhattan Road Monee, Ill. 60449. 312-563-8531.

BIRMINGHAM, MICH. (Near Detroit). Modest house and corner lot. Liv. rm., dinette, kit., 3 bdrm., 1½ bath. Red brick, 2-car gar. Immed. possession (furnishings avail. also). Friendly neighborhood. $25,000. Box X-12, 333 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS AND RANCHES

CHOICE ILL. grain and/or livestock farm for sale by private party. 425 acres, all tillable in beautiful DeKalb County, avail. with or without the 3 full sets of bidos. Machinery and crops can be purchased. Present workers available. Present owner lived here 40 yrs. Can be seen by appointment only. 815-264-3953 or 815-264-3948.

SOUTH ATLANTIC

CLEARWATER, FLORIDA
Attractive little 2 bedroom home, a short walk from downtown Clearwater. Nice yards, front and back. Fine hardwood floors. Garage. Asbestos shingle roof. Oil heat. Air conditioned. Partly furnished. Settling estate price only $11,000. Contact Mrs. Hardman, phone 813-442-2101.

RENTALS

APARTMENTS TO LET

New York City
76 ST. and BROADWAY SU 7-1900
HOTEL
Manhattan Towers
700 ROOMS — BEST VALUE
Weekly $21.00 Daily $6

BOSTON, MASS.
We specialize in helping clients to find the right apartment to meet their requirements. All price ranges. Open evenings and Saturdays.
PAULINE L. COOK, Realtor
4 Chearney St. (at Massachusetts Ave.)
536-5066 (business) (home) 643-2928

NEAR COPLEY SQUARE
Beautiful duplex apartment, 2 cool bedrooms, new tile bath, electric kitchen, radiant heat, garden, fireplaces. $250. Phone 267-3730.

NYC. 30-90's E. — Attractive luxury apts. furn./unf. Really good co-ops also available. RUTH BROWN, 77 Park Ave. LE 5-5363

RENTALS

(Continued)

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

SCARSDALE, N.Y. Lady will share with same 4½ rm., elevator, near station, shops, spacious, cool partially furnished. 914-472-1264. Box D 15. 588 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

APARTMENTS WANTED

SINGLE WOMAN with car seeks 1 or 2 bedroom unfurnished apt. near The Mother Church, or near transportation, $135 - $200. Needed by Nov. 1. Box B-57. One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N.Y.C.—Beaut. furn. studio apt. 1 yr. sublease. Available Aug. 1st, $200 mo. Elev. Bldg., sunken liv. rm. Phone TR 7-3821 not Fri. or Sat.

ROOMS TO LET

Hotel HUNTINGTON
Clean—Quiet—Comfortable
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH
2½ Blocks from The First Church of Christ Scientist
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. 02115
617-KE-6-8456
Lawrence T. Hilton, Jr., Manager

N.Y.C., E. 90's—Charming room, private bath, terrace, southern skyline view in large apt. Kit. privileges. Bus. woman. Available after August 21. PL 3-2492 (N.Y.C.).

N.Y.C., LOWER FIFTH AVE. Pleasant room, private bath, kitchen privileges, business woman. CH 3-5484, Box H-7, 588 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

BOSTON, MASS., 14 St. Germain Street. Near The Mother Church. Singles and doubles. 266-0888

ROOMS WANTED

BOSTON, MASS.—Near The Mother Church. Single woman wants to rent room with kitchenette; or will work part time in exchange. Box J-3, Rm. 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA. Lady desires room. Yearly basis. Private home. Box #P-5, 588 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

SUMMER RENTALS

DUNCAN LAKE COTTAGES
Individual one room housekeeping cottages on lake front, Highway Rte. 16 in Ossipee, N.H. Available thru September. Ideal for family outing and relaxation. Reasonable rates. 603-539-4429. C. Powers, Manager, Ossipee, N. H.

MAINE "House in the Woods"
Rustic cabin. Electric heat, plus fireplace. Sleeps 5. Near swimming, boating, fishing. $90 week, $300 month. J. Stehli, 214 Milton Ave., Union, N. J. 07083.

WEST DENNIS, MASS. 3 bdrm. cottage. Near beach. Sleeps 6. Available Aug. 17 to 31. Telephone 491-1991.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. A. SPRY and CO., Inc.
Moving — Storage — Packing
Office Moving — Shipping
Agents for
WHEATON VAN LINES, Inc.
6 Howard Street, Roxbury, Mass. GA 7-0422
Local and Long Distance

I DEEM IT A PRIVILEGE to offer a LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING and STORAGE SERVICE to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
NOBLE R. STEVES, Inc.
Agent, National Van Lines
24 Sharp St., Boston, Mass. 02134
Telephone TA 5-2400

VANS AND STATION WAGONS
OUR OWN WAREHOUSE
THE PADDED WAGON INC.
692 Greenwich St., N.Y.C. AL 5-8343

AUTOMOBILES

CARS FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KE 6-5010
TAXI THE DELUXE WAY

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

ALPHABETICAL LISTING

ANTIQUES

CHINA, ART GLASS, DOLLS, LAMPS, OLD GOLD, ETC. BOUGHT and SOLD. LAWSON'S, Galesburg, Ill 61401

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH PAID—Antique Furn., Glass, China, Bric-a-Brac, etc. H Postal, 584A Market St., Brighton, Mass. ST 2-7866

BOOKS

"KEY TO THE HEBREW BIBLE," published London 1656. Can be seen London. $1200.
CSM TY, Africa Hse., 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

BUSINESS SERVICES

HAYWARD, CALIF. Manuscripts and theses typed. Math./science specialty. 24437 Margaret Drive, Hayward, Calif. 94542. 415-537-3501.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEKEEPING and BEAUTY AIDS
BY FULLER BRUSH CO.
In Brockton, Mass. Mrs. Agnes Hatch, 227½ Belmont Street. 586-6148, 586-8069.

FURNITURE WANTED

WINEGARDEN'S, 12 E. 12th St., N.Y.C. AL 5-7133. Highest price paid for furn., antiques, porcelains, silver, paintings art objects, pianos, rugs, etc.

FURNITURE WANTED, ALSO ANTIQUES Bric-a-brac, etc. KAY BEE 266-4487 1122 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

JEWELRY

FINE JEWELRY REPAIRING
Kenneth R. Park, Est. 1844, 26 West St., Boston

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in one edition or in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. The Eastern Edition circulates in New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of the U.S.A. and in Canada provinces of Ontario east to Newfoundland, West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America; Midwestern Edition in the Central states of U.S.A., and in central provinces of Canada; Western Edition in Mountain and Pacific Coast States of U.S.A., and in Alaska and Hawaii, and in Western provinces of Canada.

RATES REGULAR CLASSIFIED

Rates	One All Ed. Edn. Per Line
1 or 2 insertions	.56 1.82
3 insertions within 7 cons. days	.50 .91
1 insertion a week for 4 cons. weeks	.50 .91
3 insertions a week for 4 cons. weeks	.44 .79
6 consecutive daily insertions	.44 .79
1 insertion a week for 13 cons. weeks	.43 .75
1 insertion a week for 26 cons. weeks	.42 .73
1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.40 .70
3 insertions a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.33 .68
Situated Wanted 1 or 2 insertions	.56 .97
3 insertions within 7 cons. days	.33 .52
6 consecutive daily insertions	.29 .46

REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY
(All Editions Friday)

1 time, per line	.77
13 consecutive times (on contract) per line	.72
26 consecutive times (on contract), per line	.68
52 consecutive times (on contract), per line	.66

Minimum space accepted for all classified advertising is 3 lines, single column width. Advertisements without white space permit five words to a line. (Example: An advertisement with 25 words will require 5 lines of space. Run 3 times within 7 consecutive days will cost in regular classified 50c or $2.50 per insertion.) Payment should accompany classified advertising. Overseas Rates supplied on request. Advertising deadlines are two days in advance. Western, Midwestern, and All Editions copy must be submitted by 9:00 A.M. 3 days before publication. Eastern and New England editions deadline is 2:00 P.M. Real Estate Directory 12 o'clock noon Tuesday. Orders may be placed with local advertising representative or at the nearest branch office or sent to Classified Advertising, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115, U.S.A. Telephone orders are acceptable.

For more information about Classified Advertising in the Monitor, call your local Advertising Representative, or write or phone the following offices:

	ZIP Code
Boston—One Norway Street 262-0650	02115
New York—588 Fifth Avenue PLaza 7-1222	10036
Philadelphia—835 Western Saving Fund Bldg., Broad and Chestnut Street PEnnypacker 5-6360	19107
Washington—1279 National Press Bldg., EXecutive 3-4578	20004
London—Africa House, 64/78, Kingsway, W.C.2., 01-405-6442	

RECORDS

RICHARD KITE, Soloist. Albums of Christian Science Solos and Hymns. Free Sample Record. Box 77, Palm Desert, Ca. 92260.

VACUUM CLEANERS

VACUUM CLEANERS. New and Used. Repairs. Authorized Kirby Dealer. 76 East Main St., Chester, N.J. 879-7452.

WANTED TO BUY

PAYING $22.00 PER AVDP. POUND FOR STERLING SILVER
in any condition - discontinued patterns of knives, forks, spoons; incorrectly initialed flatware; bent or broken vases, plates, bowls; brush and mirror backs etc. MERCURY $5.00 per lb. UNIVERSAL STEEL & TRADING CORPORATION 799 Bridge Street Salem, Mass. 01970.

BOUND VOLUMES. 12 thru 20 also 22 thru 24 Christian Science Sentinels. Christian Science Reading Room, 204 East Washington, Jolieville, Illinois 62220.

CASH FOR DIAMONDS JEWELRY GOLD VISIT, MAIL or PHONE 523-9416 (Boston) *DIAMOND CENTER* 333 Wash St. Rm 622

Jump right in

. . . place an ad to sell your car, or buy a cottage, get a new job, or sell an antique. Get in the swim of things right now with

Monitor Classified
Boston: 262-0650
N.Y.C.: 757-1222
Phila.: 735-6360

The Christian Science Monitor

Fund-raising raffles ruled legal in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R.I.

Although Rhode Island has a constitutional prohibition against lotteries, it also has a state law that makes it legal to raffle off "a substantial sum of money."

A substantial-money raffle is one of the forms of gambling ruled legal by Attorney General Herbert F. DeSimone as a fund-raising device by clubs, churches, and lodges under a 1931 state law.

The ruling by Mr. DeSimone was offered to try to set matters straight about Rhode Island gambling laws after a controversy resulting from a state police raid on a Lions Club carnival in Tiverton.

Thirteen members of the Lions Club, some of them prominent members of the community, were arrested in the raid and were sped across the state to state police barracks in Scituate. They complained to Gov. John H. Chafee that they had been treated as hardened criminals as a result of their efforts to raise money for charity.

Charges dropped

The men first were charged with maintaining a gambling nuisance, which under Rhode Island law is a felony. Mr. DeSimone ordered the charges reduced to a misdemeanor, and in the end the charges were dismissed altogether by a district-court judge in Newport.

Judge Arthur J. Sullivan, who dismissed the complaints, said the charges amounted to discrimination since the state had made no effort for years to prosecute other organizations for doing the same thing.

The Attorney General sent to all police departments in the state his opinion of what constitutes illegal gambling operations for clubs, churches, and lodges.

He said that, within certain limitations, raffles, door prizes, games of skill, and games of chance are permitted as money-raising activities if they are held in connection with a scheduled event arranged by the organization without the participation of professional operators and with specific permits from the local police.

Cards and dice banned

Out-and-out money games involving cards or roll of dice are prohibited to such groups under the law, Mr. DeSimone said.

However, he said, raffles of a substantial sum of money or items of great value convertible to money at the option of the winner are legal under the limitations he said are set by the law.

In the big-money category, he held that the raffle tickets must be offered for sale for "a reasonable period of time" before the drawing.

Raffles run on the premises at a carnival or similar event are permissible, Mr. DeSimone said, if the prizes are merchandise that is not convertible into money.

Other forms of gambling permissible for churches, clubs, and lodges at carnivals, dances, outings, dinners, or entertainment, the Attorney General said, include such things as these:

- Door prizes in cash or merchandise for which the winning number is drawn from the stubs of admission tickets.
- Games of skill for which the prize may be either cash or merchandise.
- Games of chance for which prizes can only be merchandise.

Prohibited completely by the law as interpreted by the Attorney General are money wheels, roulette tables, card games, and dice games in which money is spent to try to win money.

Rental cars tagged

By the Associated Press

New York

Mayor John V. Lindsay has signed a law making car-rental agencies responsible for parking tickets ignored by scofflaw customers — a practice he says costs the city $1.5 million annually.

In acting on the bill over the objections of the car-rental industry recently, Mayor Lindsay said there is a backlog of more than a million unpaid parking tickets issued to rental drivers.

NEW JERSEY
HADDONFIELD (Continued)
Labate Cleaner-Tailor
Fine Men's Slacks
Professionally Fitted
Repairing - Alterations
409 HADDON AVE. 429-2503

Town and Country
Dresses and Sportswear
147 Kings Highway E. HA 9-2027

MAPLEWOOD
THE MAPLEWOOD BANK and TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
161 Maplewood Ave., 1870 Springfield Ave.
709 Irvington Ave., Parker-Irvington Off.
TEL. SO 2-7100

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves of Distinction
Hair Cutting a Specialty
166 Maplewood Ave. SO 3-2297

MERCHANTVILLE
o.b. Bebirian & co.
New Carpets
Sales & Service
Carpet & Furniture Cleaning
NO 3-1900 705 W. Maple
Merchantville, N. J.
Open Fri. Eve. 'Til 9

MILLINGTON
Jim's SUNOCO SERVICE
3269 Valley Road
Millington, N.J.
Tel. 647-9733

MONTCLAIR
LOUIS HARRIS
ESTABLISHED 1875
MONTCLAIR'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Henke's inc.
MONTCLAIR, N.J.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
SINCE 1889
33 CHURCH STREET

A. E. Rutledge
Interior Furnishings
Upholstery — Draperies
PIlgrim 4-3989 224 Lorraine Ave.
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Pilgrim 4-6870
BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Avenue

MOORESTOWN
The Camera Corner
Cameras — Film
Photographic Supplies — Rentals
Your pictures deserve Color Processing by KODOK
33 EAST MAIN STREET BE 5-1667
MOORESTOWN, N. J.

M & L CLEANERS
Tailoring—Dyeing—Pressing
117 W. Main St. 221 Chester Ave.
Moorestown, N. J.
BE 5-0359 BE 5-2797

JOHNSON'S STORES
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR
SPECIALISTS IN MEN'S WEAR
MOORESTOWN and HADDONFIELD

SUNOCO
RON MATTSON
All minor repairs, road service and snow plowing
Rt. 38 at Mt. Laurel Rd. 235-0117
Moorestown, N. J.

Carl's Shoes
MEN • WOMEN
CHILDREN
27 W. Main Street BE 5-6223
MOORESTOWN, N. J.

G & G ELECTRONICS
Television and Appliance Sales and Service
Radio Controlled Service Trucks
121 W. Main St., Moorestown, N. J.
Lakes Shopping Center, Stokes Road, Medford, N. J.

NEW JERSEY
MOUNTAIN VIEW Lincoln Park
SHOP RITE SUPER MARKET
Watch Our Shelves for Our Weekly Specials
Main Street, Lincoln Park, N. J.

PLAINFIELD
Fashion First . . .
Goerke's ELIZABETH PLAINFIELD

Dorflinger Servicenter
ESSO-RENT-A-CAR
Lubrication, Tires, Batteries
Cars called for and delivered
1025 So. Ave., at Netherwood R.R. Sta. 754-9749

Eckner's Garage
624 South Avenue
Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. PL 6-6091

PRINCETON
PRINCETON FUEL OIL COMPANY
Serving the Area for Over Thirty Years
WATCH FOR THE ORANGE TRUCKS
216-220 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J.
924-1100

The 1st NATIONAL BANK OF PRINCETON
PRINCETON, N. J.
3 Convenient Offices

Nassau Shoe Tree
27 Palmer Sq. West
921-7298

Hinkson's
STATIONERY • OFFICE SUPPLIES
82 NASSAU STREET
PRINCETON, N. J.
924-0112

Nassau-Conover Motor Company
Established 1920
FORD—LINCOLN—MERCURY
Authorized Sales and Service
ROUTE 206 921-6400

BELLOWS
Specialists in Women's and Children's Wear
208-10 Nassau St. 924-3221

RAMSEY
HUFFMAN & BOYLE
Fine Home Furnishings

Hackensack	Rt. 4	DI 3-4300
Springfield	Rt. 24	DR 9-4300
Ramsey	Interstate	DA 7-4300
Pompton Plains	Rt. 23	TE 3-3400
Eatontown	Rt. 35	LI 2-1010

RED BANK
BLAISDELL LUMBER CO.
Service and Quality
15 Bridge Ave. Tel. 741-2121

Authorized Dealer-Agent
Buster Brown Shoes—for Children
Glamour Debs, Smartaire, Treadeasy, Main-Aires—for Girls and Women
Robbie, Pedwin, Dasters, Taylormade—for Men
also Selva Deaconsaar
BUSTER BROWN—RED BANK
17 WHITE STREET RED BANK, N. J.

LITTLE SILVER CLEANERS, Inc.
Fur Storage, Mothproofing Waterproofing
CALL AND DELIVERY SERVICE
Household Items Our Specialty
741-1280-1289
611 Branch Avenue Little Silver, N. J.

The PERFECT GIFT for Everyone
Reussilles'
Registered Jeweler—American Gem Society
34 BROAD STREET RED BANK, N.J.

Always Mention . . .
The Christian Science Monitor when making a purchase from a Monitor advertiser. He is interested in knowing about your response

SOMERVILLE
LA FONTAINE and BUDD, INC.
Mutual Insurance
18 Davenport St. 725-9400
Somerville, N. J.

NEW JERSEY
SOMERVILLE (Continued)
Summer Clearance Sale at
Biltrite SHOES
SOUTH ORANGE
VILLAGE SUPER MARKET
"The Place for You to Shop"
You pay no more than at any other leading chain store in the country, and you enjoy courteous service.
9 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE

SUMMIT
STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
Building Materials
FUEL OIL — COAL
38 Russell Place, Summit, N. J.
PHONE CR 7-0030

Summit Hills Florist
Incorporated
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
CR 3-1424
If no answer — CR 3-1077
Telegraph Flowers Everywhere
11 Beechwood Rd., Summit, N.J.

CHARLINE'S
Toilet Articles
417 Springfield Avenue

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
31 Summit Avenue CR 7-1000

Watches, Bands, Clocks
Sales — Service
Davies & Cox
CR 3-4274 8 BEECHWOOD ROAD

WOMEN'S DEBS
Nationally Advertised Brands
Cancellations—Factory Stock Shoes
FOOTWEAR Inc.
354 Springfield Avenue

BRENNAN'S DAIRY FARM
"Let Brennan's Dairy serve you in your home"
47 Division Avenue CR 7-1113

TRENTON
Fred'k. W. DONNELLY & SON
Outfitters: Men—Boys
downtown—35 East State Street
suburban—956 Parkway Avenue

UNION
UNION PLATE GLASS CO.
Incorporated
Auto Glass Installed While-U-Wait
Picture Frames Made to Order
Plate and Window Glass
MIRRORS RESILVERED, TABLE TOPS
STEEL SASH
1729 Morris Ave. nr. Route 22 Overpass
MUrdock 8-0030, 8021

WESTFIELD
Felice
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Ladies' Apparel
Blouses
Accessories
. . . all exquisitely feminine
. . . beautifully original
266 EAST BROAD STREET

BRAUNSDORF ASSOCIATES, INC.
66 Elm Street 232-7970
INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY
INSURANCE FOR HOME AND BUSINESS
HENRY S. GILBERT, Fanwood 389-7086
CLYDE H. FITCH, Metuchen LI 8-2608

Elm RADIO & TV, Inc
RCA—Philco—Zenith
Whirlpool—Hoover
SALES & SERVICE
All Makes
20 ELM STREET 233-0400

GRILL'S
SILK AND COTTON SHOP
"Your Goodwill is our Greatest Asset"
130 Broad Street Telephone AD 2-3648

FREE Gift Wrapping . . .
FREE Delivery to any part of the world
Marcus JEWELERS
206 East Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Rutherford • Hackensack • Ridgewood

PLAN YOUR SHOPPING TRIPS with the help of advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY
WESTFIELD (Continued)
"best dressed" men in town buy at The
John franks
MEN'S APPAREL
PLAINFIELD WESTFIELD

The NATIONAL BANK
177 E. Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA
ALLENTOWN
We'd Like Our Family of Banks to Be YOUR Family Bank
THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF ALLENTOWN
11 BANKS FULL OF SERVICES
ALLENTOWN, COPLAY, EGYPT
EMMAUS, SCHNECKSVILLE
WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP
Member F.D.I.C.

Leh & Co
Quality Department Store
626 HAMILTON ST.
Allentown, Pa.

Zollinger-Horned
Now 2 Great Stores to serve you
• ALLENTOWN
• WHITEHALL MALL

Guth's Luggage
1010 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PA. 18101
Telephone 432-3106

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 434-6181
Sixty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

HIGHWAY Rags
ROUTE 309, COOPERSBURG

BETHLEHEM
Flowers by Sawyer & Johnson
Since 1912
GROWN IN OUR OWN GREENHOUSES
UN 7-0557
44 W. LAUREL STREET

RUTHHART-SMITH Corp. INC.
INSURANCE
UN 8-5121
914 W. Broad Street

CARLISLE
COCHRAN & ALLEN, INC.
HARDWARE SUPPLY
Free Customer Parking Rear of Store
Tel. 243-4414
22-24-30 S. Hanover St.

GREENSBURG
WESTLAND DAIRY
FARM FRESH MILK
837-3300

LANSDOWNE
MARRON'S JEWELERS
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVERWARE
MA 6-1690 7 S. Lansdowne Ave.
Lansdowne, Pennsylvania 19050

OLD YORK ROAD
Glenside
Since 1922
KARP CLEANERS
FINE DRAPERY CLEANING
Adjust-a-drape Process
130 S. EASTON RD., GLENSIDE
TU 4-1658

PENNSYLVANIA
PITTSBURGH
Where better flower arrangements are so reasonable
HIGHLAND FLORAL CO.
6008 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh 6, Pa.
MOntrose 1-2144

READING
The pastry's puffier, the pie's homemade — do all your shopping at
GIANT
FOOD CENTER MARKETS
Five Stores to Serve You!

OUR GIRL FRIDAY CAN BE YOURS TOO
Temporary Help
Secretarial Service
HANDY PERSONNEL SERVICE
219 S. 5th • 376-3949

INSURANCE
FIRE CASUALTY LIFE AUTO
ROBERT B. YORK
528 Walnut St. Phone 376-5738

RUGS CARPETS BROADLOOM
Open Evenings 'til 9—Saturday 'til 5
READING RUG COMPANY
411 Lancaster Ave. 376-5461

Get Ready for the Weekend with MILK from
St Laurence DAIRY
100 CLEVELAND AVE • 929-0746

Maier's Sunbeam BAKERY
640 PARK AVE., READING, PA.
"Let's Be Friends"

SEWICKLEY
SELECT Food Market Inc.
Pleasant Shopping in our enlarged, remodeled Market
EMPHASIS ON QUALITY
510 Beaver St. Phone 741-4311
(Free delivery)

SWARTHMORE
NOYES
EDWARD L. & CO. INC.
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
23 S. Chester Rd. KI 4-2706

RUMSEY CHEVROLET
Sales — Service
Theatre Square and South Chester
KI 3-6130

UPPER DARBY
for ladies' fashions
mayers
37 Garrett Road
Upper Darby, Pa.

jonas
STATIONERY SHOP
Commercial Stationery and Office Furniture
7028-30 Terminal Square
Upper Darby, Pa.

YORK
Goodling's Red Carpet
phone YORK 843-0774
FUEL OIL AND OIL BURNER SERVICE

Dudley's for fashion
253 EAST MARKET STREET
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

Response to an ad means another ad!

DELAWARE
WILMINGTON
WILMINGTON PIANO CO.
Delaware's Largest Piano and Organ Dealer
Home of America's Foremost Pianos and Organs
4611 KIRKWOOD HIGHWAY
Midway Shopping Center 998-9456

HANNA'S Esso STATION
Concord Ave. and Monroe St.
ROUTE 202
Your Neighborhood Esso Station
Phone OL 2-9228
BATTERY SERVICE—LUBRICATION
AAA SERVICE
PICK UP AND DELIVERY

GEO. CARSON BOYD, INC.
Florist
216 W. Tenth St. Phone OL 8-4388

NEW JERSEY
BERGENFIELD
Schneider Brothers, Inc.
ROOFING SIDING
LEADERS and GUTTERS
DU 5-0538 136 School Street

BERNARDSVILLE
F. H. SALMON
5 & 10 Stores
BERNARDSVILLE
BOONTON
DENVILLE
Buster Brown
Clothing and Socks
BACK-TO-SCHOOL SUPPLIES
NATURAFLEX
BRAS & GIRDLES

BERNARDSVILLE
Paint & Wallpaper Co.
Dutch Boy PAINTS
Custom Colors Mixed
Floor Machines
Wallpaper-Steamers Rented
766-1138 2 Mine Brook Rd.
Bernardsville, N.J.

CAMDEN
RANDOLPH CHEVY-LAND
Now having year end clearance sale
HUGE DISCOUNTS ON ALL 1968 CHEVROLETS
1759 Haddon Ave.
Camden, N.J. 365-2000

NEW JERSEY
CHATHAM
SCOTTS SUMMER "WEEDS-AWAY" SALE!
Turf-Builder + 2
Save $1.00
10,000 Sq. ft. Bag
REGULARLY $12.95
NOW $11.95
SWANSON'S HARDWARE
254 MAIN STREET

CHERRY HILL
Mobil
SIMKINS MOBIL SERVICE
Rt. 70 at Kings Highway 429-9398
CHERRY HILL, N. J.

THE BLOOMSBURY SHOP
Gifts and Cards
110 Barclay Center
Rt. 70 Cherry Hill, N.J.

BRAND NAME Products
You'll find the worthy brands advertised in The Christian Science Monitor at your local stores.

COLLINGSWOOD
BEST PLACE FOR YOUR SAVINGS DOLLARS
SAFE • PROFITABLE CONVENIENT
SOUTH JERSEY SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Haddon and Woodlawn Avenue
Collingswood, New Jersey

AL'S MEN'S & BOYS' STORE
655 haddon avenue

Groceries, Meats
PARKVIEW
Shopping Terrace
A Regal Market

KENMAC FLOWERS, INC.
693 Haddon Ave. 854-6150

PETITE SHOPPE
We carry Hanes Service
Sheer hosiery in new shades
Mabel MacLachlan, Prop.
821 Haddon Ave. 858-1312

NEW JERSEY
ENGLEWOOD
DUTCH CLEANERS
Dutch Cleaners and Shirt Launderers
Specializing in 3-Hr. Service
All Work Done on Premises
Dean St. at Ivy Lane Tel. LO 8-9531

Anita Teach FLOWERS
60 Engle Street
LOwell 8-1233
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE

Harrow House
Fine Colonial Furniture
96 Engle Street LO 9-0440

THE CAROUSEL
HOME-COOKED MEALS
SODA — SANDWICHES
ICE CREAM
56 Engle Street

GIFT LINGERIE
Full Stock of Famous Brands
EFFIE DIXON
2 East Palisade Ave. LO 8-5722
Englewood, N. J.

FANWOOD SCOTCH PLAINS
Prints Pictures Oil Paintings Frames
BARRY'S FRAME SHOP OF SCOTCH PLAINS
There Is An Art to Good Framing
1900 Westfield Ave., corner Park Ave.
Phone 322-8244

HADDONFIELD
GRIFFETH ELECTRIC
Electrical Contractors
N.J. State Permit & License No. 1132
Appliance & Radio Sales & Service
429-0457
148 E. Kings Highway Haddonfield

HAzel 9-2271
HAzel 8-1866
Mr. Jack
Hair Styling
405 Haddon Avenue
Haddonfield, New Jersey
Open Thursday Evenings

HADDONFIELD LAUNDERETTE & DRY CLEANING
12 Westcoat Walk Haddonfield, N. J.

Taking a trip?
You'll find excellent accommodations at the RESORTS and HOTELS advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Learn as you roam

Alaskan parklands—a wilderness of many moods

By Neil J. Reid
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

To the Indians of the Kuskokwim, the mountain was known as "Denali" (the High One). Rising 20,320 feet, it towers well over three miles above the surrounding lowlands of Mt. McKinley National Park. Not only is Mt. McKinley the highest point on the North American continent, but it presents one of the largest single mountain masses in the world.

One can readily understand the feelings of reverence and respect that the Indians of the region held for the mountain, for its great height and gleaming white beauty instill within us today those same feelings of awe. A mountain of massive strength, of isolated spendor and loneliness, Mt. McKinley is the physical symbol of a great wilderness.

It is a wilderness of contrasts: of jagged snow-capped mountains and broad, verdant valleys; of sluggish valley glaciers, and swift, silt-laden mountain streams; of deep spruce forests and expansive tundras; of long pleasant summer days, and violent, sub-zero winter storms; of icy barren rock deserts, and bountiful life. A wilderness of many moods, ever changing, and yet a wilderness that has remained essentially unchanged since the time of the Indian.

♦ ♦ ♦

To most of us, a visit to Mt. McKinley National Park is an entirely new, once-in-a-lifetime experience — an adventure into sub-arctic North America. We come with our preconceived notions of what the park should look like, but most of us are totally unprepared for that first impression. It is an impression of vastness — of great distances that stretch in every direction to far horizons.

It is also an impression of endless daylight. Dawn breaks early on the Alaskan tundra. Indeed, during mid-June, sunset and sunrise are simultaneous events. Our time-tested concept of "day" and "night" does not apply here.

The best time for visiting Mt. McKinley Park is from June through August. Not all park roads are open before June. And by Labor Day, the first snows of winter fall; then most tourists leave rather than risk being trapped in a blizzard.

Nature has difficulty hiding her secrets from visitors at Mt. McKinley. The long days and open country provide opportunities for seeing wildlife activities that further south take place under the cover of darkness. After-supper walks conducted by naturalists may terminate at a beaver pond where you may watch and photograph a beaver family industriously repairing its dam, or cutting willow and cottonwood for its winter food cache. Or you may take the early morning bus tour from the McKinley Park Hotel to the Eielson Visitor Center.

Park visitors are active 24 hours a day in McKinley, and the park road is in almost continuous use. The major attraction is, of course, Mt. McKinley itself. Unlike most mountains, the great height of McKinley allows it to make its own weather. Updrafts of warm air usually contain sufficient moisture to form clouds, and even to drop heavy snows almost every day during the summer. No respecter of timetables and itineraries, Mt. McKinley often hides behind clouds of its own making. This playful behavior is the main reason why the tour bus leaves the hotel at 4 a.m.

Another reason to be out in the park at such an early hour is that this is the period of activity for the largest variety of wildlife. It is not unusual for bus-tour passengers to see several dozen moose, large bands of Dallsheep, four or five grizzly bears, and perhaps up to a thousand caribou. Wolverines and wolves are rarer, but are seen on occasion.

♦ ♦ ♦

Alaska contains two other large units of the national park system — Glacier Bay National Monument in southeastern Alaska, and Katmai National Monument at the base of the Alaska Peninsula. Both of these national monuments are mountainous. As its name suggests, Glacier Bay is the home of huge glaciers that terminate in the sea. Visitors are generally content to visit Glacier Bay by ship, as the large fields of ice make cross-country travel extremely difficult. It is possible, however, to see many species of wildlife while cruising in the Glacier Bay fiords.

The Glacier Bay glaciers are not left over from the Great Ice Age, but are dynamic recorders of today's climate. Not only do the glaciers accurately measure snowfall, they measure evaporation, solar radiation, and the melting capacities of warm winds and rain. Generally we think of ice as being brittle. But the tremendous weight of ice causes it to become plastic and flow under the influence of gravity. The glaciers terminate as ice cliffs in Glacier Bay. Blocks weighing hundreds of tons break away in a deafening roar and fall into the water. Boats are well advised to stay a good distance back from the ice fronts.

A series of events known as the "little ice age" that occurred 200 to 300 years ago are recorded more completely in Glacier Bay than anywhere else in the world. In the late 1700's Glacier Bay was completely filled with ice. Since then the ice has steadily retreated over 60 miles to the faces of Grand Pacific and Johns Hopkins Glaciers. Beautiful U-shaped valleys, and new fiords have been uncovered by the retreating ice. The waters in places are over a thousand feet deep, and on clear still days the surface reflects, between large icebergs, the images of many towering mountain peaks including Mt. Fairweather, 15,320 feet high.

♦ ♦ ♦

New forests are reclaiming the land exposed by the retreating ice. In a sense this is a new landscape, yet ageless. A succession of 14 fossil forests dating back to 7,000 years ago indicates that the glaciers of Glacier Bay have fluctuated many times before our visit.

Katmai National Monument, at the base of the Alaska Peninsula, also has glaciers. But it is best known for its active volcanoes and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. The valley is relatively quiet today. But still we need little imagination while looking out over this sea of pumice to picture the scene as it must have been on that day in 1912 when several cubic miles of incandescent sand roared down the valley covering trees, streams, and even glaciers. There are a number of active volcanoes in Katmai and the fresh lava flows appear to compete with the glaciers for space on the mountain slopes.

Katmai is also known for its large fresh water lakes. Indeed, your visit to the monument will be water oriented. Arrival is by float plane from King Salmon, and most of your trip in the area will be by boat on the lake and river system. This is the home of the Alaska brown bear, largest of the grizzlies.

Most of the trails in the monument were constructed by the brown bear, and have unique designs. In open country the trails look much like miniature prairie roads—two parallel tracks leading to the best fishing spots.

No highways penetrate the wilderness surrounding this largest unit of the national park system. As a result visitation is small. The monument does have two excellent camps, boats, and even a tour bus on a primitive road from Brooks River to the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. At the falls along the Brooks River are the remains of an early Aleut village. These people knew Alaska, and gave it a proper name—"Al-ay-eshka"—(the Big Country).

National Park Service photo by John Kauffmann

Mt. McKinley, symbol of the majestic wilderness of Alaska, challenges two hikers to a climb. Mt. McKinley National Park is one of three national parks in Alaska: Each offers the special vastness, abundant wildlife, and spectacular displays of this northern frontier. The other parks are Glacier Bay National Monument in the southeastern part of the state and Katmai National Monument at the base of the Alaskan Peninsula.

The challenger

NATIONAL PARKS POSTSCRIPT - 13

The following publications will give you more information on these areas: they may be obtained from Mt. McKinley Natural History Association, McKinley Park, Alaska 99755.

Birds of McKinley, Alaska, by Adolph Murie. $1.63.

Mammals of Mt. McKinley, Alaska, by Adolph Murie. 75 cents.

The Wilderness of Denali, by Charles Sheldon. Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.73.

Folder on Mt. McKinley National Park (free).

Folder of Glacier Bay National Monument (free).

Folder of Katmai National Monument (free).

The following book can be obtained from the University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif.:

Landscapes of Alaska, by Howel Williams. $5.

Thirteenth of 15 Wednesday articles

Fair's graffiti communicates to youth

By Nancy Iran Phillips

San Antonio, Texas

Twentieth-century graffiti is one way young people are making their mark at HemisFair, here. They're writing on a wall specially set up for them to express their feelings, and start things happening in the exhibit planned especially for them, which is a happening in itself.

It's Project Y, designed to appeal to all of the young visitors to the fair which celebrates this city's 250th anniversary. Coordinator David Bowen points out that the "open-end" pavilion is designed to encourage people to be more aware of their world and to help them find ways to contribute to it. "This is serious business, because our kind of society depends on cultivating the talent for change, which means the talent for seeing and responding," he says.

Jam sessions; workshops where visitors make things out of paper, wood, cloth, clay, and paints; and old fashioned "bull" sessions are part of the "program" which just develops as the days roll on. Planned programs, including stage productions are also a part of the exhibit for youth, but generally it's a series of constantly changing events that occur because the visitors are present.

Young people bring their guitars, their ideas, and their skills and sit down and begin to talk and sing and work with each other. Some make wooden faces of people they've seen at the international fair. Others write their ideas on paper and post them on the walls, sometimes waiting to hear what the reaction is, but not always concerned with what happens after they leave.

"Be yourself before you are anyone else." "Where do you go when you look for yourself?" "Human nature is not fixed, static, and determined. It is malleable, changeable, and changing." These are some of the graffiti at Project Y—a confluence of the young thinking of the Americas, at this fair whose theme is "A Confluence of the Civilization of the Americas."

FAMILY FEATURES

By trolley to a picnic

Minneapolis

Sure, the younger generation has a lot of wonderful and modern conveniences. Certainly, they don't have the hardships we oldtimers had. But there's one thing we had that the youngsters don't know anything about. And that's a trolley car.

Those weird, wonderful, unwieldy vehicles careened through the city streets on two parallel steel rails. They were noisy and rattly and usually running way behind schedule.

The one I recall with real nostaglia was not the ordinary car that moved grimly through the city streets. It was the open-air trolley that was used only during the hot days of summer. And it took us out to Union Park.

Union Park was situated about eight miles outside of our city. It was a large, naturally wooded valley. There was a well-kept gravel road leading to the park to accommodate those unimaginative individuals who traveled to the park by auto. But no lover of adventure would ever dream of going there in anything but the trolley.

On Sunday mornings, directly after church, mother packed several large picnic baskets with all the essential foods and then the entire family trooped down to the corner to wait for the trolley labeled Union Park.

Eventually it arrived, clanging noisily along the street, filled with eager, happy picnickers. It had no sides; just a long, narrow step running the length of the car to permit the passengers to board. The rows of seats all faced the front. The new arrivals ran alongside the car when it halted in search of a vacant seat.

The trolley entered the open country, traveling beside a gravel road, and in a short time the twin rails veered off through tall grass and ran alongside the base of a small cliff. Then, about five miles out, the trolley turned and entered the woods.

When, suddenly, the trolley burst out of the woods, there was Union Park. At every rustic picnic table, it seemed, there were families eating their meals and waving to the trolley. The pungent smell of wood smoke filled the air and trickled into our nostrils. Farther off we could see men pitching horseshoes and boys playing baseball.

The trolley car crawled slowly through the valley until it reached the main pavilion. As it shuddered to a stop we leaped off and ran to find a picnic table. The motorman and conductor rumbled back to the city for another load of picnickers.

M. E. Lukenbach

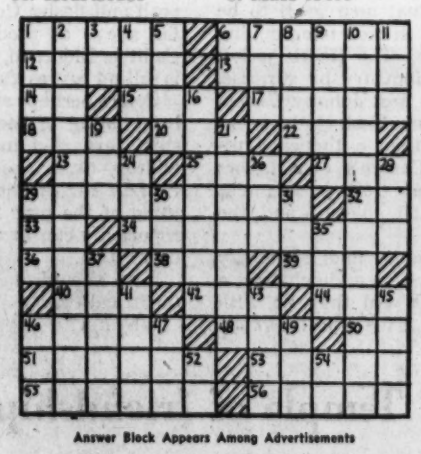
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Sharp and harsh
6. Conforms
12. Birchbark craft
13. Rule
14. Correlative of either
15. Misjudge
17. Grape
18. Flange
20. Treasure
22. Negative prefix
23. Gear tooth
25. Burden
27. Curved letter
29. Early
32. Behold
33. Busy with
34. Guided missile
36. Excavated
38. Silent
39. Ship channel
40. Old Irish coin
42. One: German
44. Cherry stone
46. Hoarfrosts
48. Social affair
50. Exclamation
51. Money lender
53. Solitary
55. Dress
56. Heartsease

Down

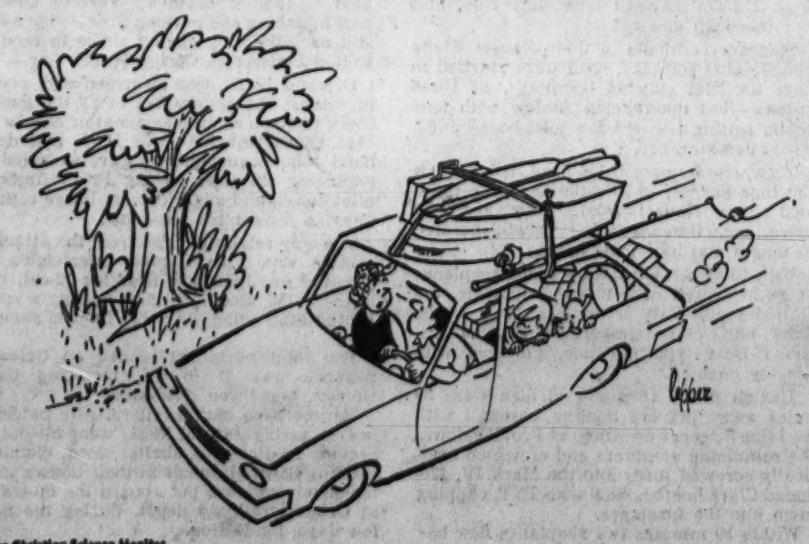
1. Acidity
2. Cartoonist
3. Half an em
4. Spawn of fish
5. Mass of ice
6. Silver symbol
7. Period
8. Shakespeare's river
9. Tea
10. Paraphrases
11. Curve in timber
16. Entourage
19. Witticism
21. Free from slavery
24. Cattimandoo
26. Totem pole
28. Offspring
29. Furious
30. Dickens character
31. Limb
35. Diagram
37. Scale
41. Persian fairy
43. Lowest high tide
45. Pronoun
46. Maori root pit
47. East Ind. weight
49. Wing
52. Concerning
54. Forward



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

A verse for today...

If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit.—GAL. 5:25



The Christian Science Monitor

"Ralph, I think I forgot to turn off the toothbrush!"

Quotation for today

He that fancies himself very enlightened because he sees the deficiencies of others may be very ignorant, because he has not studied his own.—BULWER

Tubby

BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

Wednesday, July 24, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Russia in a deep hole

Even Russia's bitterest foes could hardly have dug so deep a hole for it as the one in which that country now finds itself. And it all comes from Moscow's having lost its cool.

As of now it is hard to foresee any outcome to the Russian-Czechoslovakian confrontation which will not do grave damage to the Soviet Union's image about the world.

Already the drumfire of threats against Prague, the Kremlin's insensitivity in seeking to interfere so blatantly in the home affairs of another land, and the fear which such steps have aroused in other nations' hearts have greatly tarnished the Soviet's appearance. And even a sudden and complete backdown on Moscow's part is unlikely to refurbish this image at any early date.

Indeed, a Soviet backdown today must carry in the Kremlin's eyes immeasurable dangers for Russia. Instead of being deemed due to a change in Moscow's heart, it would almost certainly be viewed as a retreat before world opinion and Prague's doughtiness. Moscow knows full well that such an event would only increase the pressures towards independence from Russia's will throughout Communist Eastern Europe, with no one knowing what the end might be.

If, on the other hand, Russia feels driven to do to Czechoslovakia in 1968 what it did to Hungary in 1956, that is squash it flat, the long-range outcome for Moscow could be even worse. While such action might for the moment cow the nationalist Communists of Eastern Europe, in the end it would only increase their determination to loosen ties so dangerous to their independence and so galling to their pride.

The reaction in the rest of the world to a Russian brutalization of its tiny neighbor could be incalculable. In Western Europe most of the Communist parties have long since turned into the path of friendship with but independence from Russia. In Asia and Africa many lands would almost certainly have second thoughts before working too tightly with a country which had suddenly bared such long and ferocious teeth. Nor should it be forgotten that even in an Arab Middle East grateful for Soviet support against Israel, Iraq has just undergone a government change which appears to have some anti-Communist overtones.

Nor, indeed, would Moscow be in as good position to throw moral stones against the United States over Vietnam, were it to tread down Czechoslovakian independence.

In short, no matter how affairs go in Central Europe, the Soviet Union has worked itself into a dire predicament.

'Ain't that a beautiful sunrise?'

Again, wage-price restraint

The President's Cabinet Committee on Price Stability has wisely pointed out that, if the United States wishes to avoid severe inflation and, later, severe deflation, then some sensible use of the brake pedal is advisable — by the country's private decisionmakers.

These decisionmakers are, of course, the labor leaders and the business community's price setters. The Cabinet committee has asked for the "utmost restraint" from them, in future wage and price decisions.

This committee includes such business-prestigious people as the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce, and Labor, and the Director of the Budget. Seldom, however, has the "jawbone" approach — the use of this kind of public exhortation — been very effective in curbing inflation. Yet it should be, and the Cabinet committee cannot be faulted for trying.

This time, there is action as well as words. The 10 percent tax surcharge just signed into law by President Johnson is a major move for combating inflation. Cuts in federal spending have been pledged. The nation's balance of payments is looking better.

What the Cabinet committee is really seeking is that additional measure of wisdom, from those who set wages and prices, which will enable the United States to "turn the corner" back toward wage and price stability.

Nobody expects the country to revert immediately to those happy days of 1965, when prices were rising less than 2 percent a year. But what's happened is that, in the first quarter of 1968, negotiated wage settlements averaged 5.8 percent a year, and probably 6 percent in the second quarter. And price boosts have, in some instances, been sufficient to widen profit margins. Now, if the impending steel negotiations — strike or no strike — should produce an eventual settlement involving a 6 percent increase (wages and fringe benefits), this would surely and seriously keep the inflationary fires burning.

Again one must note that neither the unions nor the price setters have historically paid heed to exhortations. Yet these gentlemen today have facing them a simple, understandable warning. It is that, if inflation is not sufficiently retarded by the tax boost, plus their own "restraint," then the Federal Reserve and the money managers will perforce continue to apply their unpleasant fiscal and monetary brakes. And as a result, money will be tight and the economy can be slowed too rapidly and stay slowed for too long a time.

The United States has enjoyed seven years of surging prosperity. The way to perpetuate this is to practice "utmost restraint," in every future wage settlement and every future price establishment.

Fair flair

The days of Gatsby and the Stutz Bearcat may yet come again. At least followers of men's fashions and car-buying habits are saying so.

The new flair in menswear — Nehru jackets and turtlenecks, wide-ranging lapels, and double-breasted fronts that thrust boldly across the midriff — is being fed by a new spirit of venturesomeness and urbanity.

Business Week reports that demands for the new styles have put the men's clothing industry into a tizzy. Shipments of new suits in early 1968 jumped 20 percent ahead of the pace the year before. The trouble is, though, that men seem to be worse than women in not telegraphing what they will want. The Nehru jacket demand caught the industry by surprise. After Tonight Show host Johnny Carson wore one, a single New York clothier was flooded with more than a thousand requests for copies. Carson's own tailors turned out more than 6,000 in the next two months — at $150 apiece — and the Nehru crush was on.

Menswear merchants understandably find the new swiftness in style changes a bit too tricky. What will they do with racks of $100 Nehrus if the graceful sweep of the British doublebreasteds or the high ruffled collars of the Napoleonic look catch on, as some experts think they will?

Times were, of course, when daddy's new suit was the last item on the household budget. Only when threadbareness got precariously close to patchiness did he buy a new suit. And he could count on his conservative vestment lasting many seasons in style. But the buyer of today has more money to spend and more leisure time to indulge the pleasures of his sartorial vanity.

In cars, too, the head of the household is buying with more élan. The Ford Motor Company reports that orders for its new posh and flashy Continental Mark III are far ahead of production schedules. The Cadillac Eldorado, also in the $8,000 class, is selling just as strong.

Colors perhaps are the best index of the brightening of men's tastes. More dress shirts are sold in colors today than in white — twice as many as five years ago. And in car finishes, black is so much a thing of the past that General Motors is reportedly considering making it a special order item.

How should one view the new male theatricality?

Why not?

Temple of friendship

An ancient Egyptian temple has taken to the water to escape the waters. The temple of Dendur, threatened by the flood rising behind the Aswan High Dam has now been whisked from its site along the timeless Nile and placed aboard an American freighter. After three weeks of rolling on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, the building — knocked down into 647 pieces for shipping — will be offloaded onto New York wharves. Thence it will be carefully trucked up Manhattan to come to rest, reassembled, on the Metropolitan Museum of Art's grounds.

The little jewel, one of 266 saved from the flooding stream, is a gift from the Egyptian Government to the American people. It expresses the former's thanks for the help given by America in salvaging the archaeological treasures of Upper Egypt.

It is a happy thought that the present dark state of relations between Egypt and the United States has not held up this project. The temple's age can remind us all that the passing of time and the growth of mutual goodwill are certain to bring a betterment in these relations. Egypt's refusal to halt this project, even under the bitterness felt against America as a result of last year's Arab-Israeli war, bespeaks Cairo's welcome conviction that America and Egypt will once again be friends.

This man a liberal?

Winds of change

By William H. Stringer

How could it have happened? There it was, right in the New Republic, a statement that Hubert Humphrey "is a reformer at heart." Yes, spelled right out, Humphrey a reformer "regardless of the hisses at the rallies."

I wonder if the dissenting Democrats, and the mobilization people and the coalition folk, prepared to march against Humphrey at the Chicago Democratic convention, saw this statement? One could have understood the remark if made in a journal of liberal opinion, say, a dozen years ago. Time was, when Hubert H. Humphrey headed the Americans for Democratic Action. He didn't go along with all their proposals, understandably, but he did have some rather pronounced liberal, or populist credentials.

♦ ♦ ♦

Yes, and there was a time when HHH was regarded by the Washington press corps as just about the hardest-working, most dedicated government official extant. Not born with a fortune, and not spending his years accumulating one either. A man who fought the early civil-rights battles in Washington and who introduced, in 1960, a bill to set up the Peace Corps, an idea later embraced by President Kennedy.

Somehow all this has not been known, by some newcomers to politics, or has been forgotten, by some oldcomers. And the reason, of course, is the Vietnam war, and the fact that Hubert Humphrey, as Vice-President, has supported the Johnson administration's position on Vietnam. Those who oppose the war as immoral, or illegal, or as downright unwinnable, can seem to see nothing about HHH other than that he has been a loyal administration man on Southeast Asia.

♦ ♦ ♦

Never mind that what happens at Berlin, and with Moscow, is more important, in the long run, than the Vietnam conflict. Never mind that President Johnson made Humphrey chairman of the civil-rights council, coordinator of the anti-poverty program, special watchdog of the urban affairs, space and farm programs, plus a few more jobs. The "Vietnam syndrome" agitates the basic rift in the Democratic Party.

Vice-President Humphrey may get around to doing something about this. There could, and perhaps should, be a platform fight — concerning the Vietnam plank — at the Democratic convention, with President Johnson's men on one side and the Humphreyites on the other.

But it should be a lot clearer than some are willing to admit, that there is even now, some choice for the voters, if the nominees happen to be Nixon and Humphrey. For Richard Nixon does tend to stress a continuing confrontation with the Communists, while Mr. Humphrey stresses peaceful engagement.

Mr. Nixon is not harking back to his "kitchen cabinet" debate with former Premier Nikita Khrushchev. His new approach is something more sophisticated, but he still holds that a tough, aggressive stance is the proper attitude toward Moscow, the way to do business with the Communists.

♦ ♦ ♦

To Mr. Humphrey, the atmospherics require something different: So he calls for "a shift from politics of confrontation and containment to policies of reconciliation and peaceful engagement"—improved relations between the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe and Eastern Europe. And his hope is for more social engineering, at home and abroad—more development programs, more attention to that "other war," between the haves and have-nots of this world, and the haves and have-nots of America.

And he holds, surely, that such programs cannot be adequately financed unless the Vietnam war is scaled down, soon. Mr. Nixon would not disregard the needs of the world's underprivileged. But there is visible here a difference of emphasis, a difference of approach, which is more than a difference between Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee.

Enemy shells on Cape Cod

By Albert E. Snow

Orleans, Mass.

Few Americans are aware that any enemy shells fell on American soil during World War I. Even fewer are aware that such shells landed harmlessly in the sand and among the beach grasses of the tiny Cape Cod town of Orleans. Yet here is the sole spot where the great struggle, which convulsed the world from 1914 to 1918, actually touched the United States.

Just a half century ago, when the great Allied offense began rolling back Germany's Hindenburg Line, Imperial Germany's Grand Admiral Alfred Von Tirpitz, resorted to a diversionary tactic aimed at reducing Allied pressure. He dispatched seven of his best submarines to harass Allied overseas shipping from Key West, Florida, to Newfoundland.

By laying mines off principal harbor entrances to destroy eastward-bound vessels, by surface destruction by torpedo or gunfire, by grappling the inshore ocean-bed, cutting vital overseas communication cables between Washington and France, he hoped to interfere with and upset Allied war efforts.

On July 21, 1918, a large ocean tug, the Perth Amboy, was towing four barges from Gloucester toward New York. It was sighted by a submarine passing two miles off the three Nauset Lights at Cape Cod's Eastham.

The submarine U-156 frustrated in attempts to grapple and cut the French cable, running directly from Orleans to Brest, France, surfaced in the calm sea. Gunners began pouring out of her conning tower to man U-156's forward three-inch rifle, also her four-inch gun aft.

Summer residents in their Nauset Bluffs and Heights cottages, soon were startled to hear the first gunshot boomings, as U-156 opened—first upon Perth Amboy with four shots, setting her wooden pilot-house afire, yet not sinking her.

Then, one by one, U-156 fired, holed, sank the four barges, in 19 fathoms, three miles east from Nauset Inlet. They are still there, sometimes causing trawl-fishermen to tangle and lose their nets.

With Chatham air station's best seaplanes away in search of a missing dirigible, the station readied its second-best, two of the older, but well-remembered pontooned Curtiss H-Boat type biplanes, powered with Liberty engines.

Though many Chatham airmen were 30 miles away playing Sunday baseball with the Mine Sweeper crewmen at Provincetown, the remaining armorers and crewmen frantically screwed fuses into the Mark IV, 120-pound Clark bombs, filled with TNT, clipping them into the fuselages.

Within 30 minutes two seaplanes flew low over the water dropping two bombs each on, and close aboard the U-156, which dove. Ironically, no bomb exploded, due to dud fuses.

During the gunfire one or more explosive shells also overshot their barge targets, dropping harmlessly into the muddy marshland — today's northerly part of Orleans beach bathing and parking area—where they still are—the only enemy shells to land on United States soil, during World War I.

Orleans' bluffs soon swarmed with people to witness the action. Yet in all the gunfire there were no casualties afloat or ashore except Quartermaster John Zitch and deckhand John Bogovich, who were wounded by exploding shrapnel on tug Perth Amboy's pilot house, and slight cuts on barge captain Charles Ainsleigh's forearms.

The only retaliatory fire from the attacked vessels was from Captain Ainsleigh's 10-year-old son John who fired his 22-cal. rifle at the U-156, also flauntingly waving a small United States flag, until his mother stopped him.

The total personnel landed on Orleans' beaches was 31 in all, including three women, and three children.

Summertime bluff-dwellers, with patriotic hearts as big as nail kegs, went all out to provide medical aid, shelter, food, clothing, bedding down all hands in their houses until the survivors were put aboard the up-trains at Orleans railroad depot, during the next few days, for Boston.

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

'Behind the violence'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The article "Behind the violence" in the "Winds of change" column, brings an understandable analysis out of situations in America, and in the world for that matter, that says "Peace be still" until we can at least get our bearings.

Confusion seems to be everywhere. People are seeking the "peace that passeth understanding," but they are trying to find it in either a grab for material wealth, or a dangerous Nirvana in which they play with the meditative quality or ability in man without the necessary disciplines of morality and purity.

You have with one small article explained the many divergent winds that are sweeping across our land by what is called mental contagion.

Tampa, Fla. **Patricia Parker**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In his list of undesirable tides and trends "Behind the violence" in American life and thought, William Stringer mentioned the foreign influence of the Oriental doctrines of contemplation instead of action and the amoral impulses with their opposite implication. I would like not to defend these trends, but to look at them more as natural outcomes of our times.

First "the action" today is not private; it is corporate and national, lacking the meaningful aspect of uplifting people. About the only freedom left is mental and personal and in the permissiveness of an intimate group of friends. Oriental doctrines and amoral entertainment aren't preceding these trends; they simply correlate with the available world around us and especially with the ambiguous world inside us.

The material abundance of our country isn't hurting us as much as the opposing philosophies regarding its distribution. The fatal blow, however, is the conspiracy between the capitalists on this side of the world and the Communists on the other side thwarting all ideals and reducing a lot of us to whimpering idealists and bold amoralists.

Albuquerque, N.M. **Larry West**

Too much education

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Congratulations on your article "The uncollege route."

As a schoolteacher, I have seen all sizes and shapes pushed down the same chute. Of course literacy is important and a few years devoted thereat, but:—

Not only has the overemphasis on higher education frustrated the young, it has overcrowded our colleges to the extent that we now have frustrated the faculty, secretaries, architects, and custodians.

I look forward to the day when there will be training for each child in the work he was meant to do—and that we all respect any work well done.

An afterthought: What was wrong with apprenticeship?

Paris, Ill. **Florence Gumm Harwood**

Consumer protection

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your recent article entitled "Frauds make poor pay more" was read with much interest by the staff of the St. Louis Urban League.

We have long been concerned about not only the problem of fraud, but also the question of excessively high interest rates in Negro areas. Mr. Gehret's article exposes some of the invidious examples of taking advantage of the poor and uneducated.

Life in the ghetto is filled with frustrations which are difficult under any circumstances, but certainly aggravating under the additional weight of fraud.

There is a compelling reason for remedial legislation in this area of consumer protection, and Mr. Gehret's article is an excellent contribution to the awakening of the public on this issue.

William E. Douhit
Executive Director
St. Louis **The Urban League of St. Louis**